# The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE OPERA HOUSE
AND
THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS
ARE THE PREMIUMS.
The Paintings are by the
LEADING ARTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES,
And will be on exhibition at the
CROSBY ART GALLERY, OPERA HOUSE,
CHICAGO, AND THE ART INSTITUTE,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Owing to the great excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in building the Chicago Opera House over the original estimates, resulting from the increased cost of everything during the war, he became financially embarrassed, and the sale of the magnificent edifice he had reared becoming necessary, the friends of art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of making it the groundwork of a distribution of first-rate National Paintings and Engravings. The idea was at once accepted by the leading citizens of Chicago, who subscribed to a large fund for the Opera House Art Association, with the view of realizing the original cost of the Opera House, and at the same time promoting the taste for art in the great metropolis of the West. The plan has received the most generous support of the leading artists in the United States, while the engravers and publishers have also concurred in a way which renders this scheme the means not only of paying Mr. Crosby for his immense outlay, but of permanently benefiting the art of America by the distribution of a
SERIES OF THE NOBLEST PAINTINGS AND
MOST SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
EVER OFFERED AS PREMIUMS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Crosby Opera House Association has therefore been formed. This Association will issue to its members 210,000 shares at $5 each, numbering from 1 to 210,000, inclusive, entitling the holder to receive one or more of the first-class steel engravings afterward described, a free admission to the galleries of the Association, and a
SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The first premium will be
THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE, IN CHICAGO,
situated on Washington-st., with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 180. It is built of marble, in the modern Italian style, and is generally conceded to be one of the finest buildings in America. Four spacious stores, each 80 by 100 feet, on each side of the grand entrance, as well as the offices and studios on the remaining floors, produce at present an aggregate rental of $30,000. The studios are connected with one of the finest art galleries in the country. Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can be attempted here, but it may legitimately be said that the actual cost and positive value of this splendid building, pronounced by all who have seen it
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
amounts to
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than
THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,
BY THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

BIERSTADT'S great painting, "THE YO SEMITE VALLEY."
Value $20,000.

CROPSEY'S splendid work, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."
Value $6,000.

SCHUSSELE'S national painting, "IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
Value $5,000.

HART'S charming painting, "WOODS IN AUTUMN."
Value $5,000.

MEYER'S celebrated painting, "RECOGNITION."
Value $5,000.

BEARD'S great Western landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."
Value $4,000.

GIGNOUX'S magnificent landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY."
Value $3,000.

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country, constituting the grandest collection of
LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART
ever for exhibition or sale at any one period
BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC,
and comprising
THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF Mr. CROSBY,
Including the well known and favorite paintings of the "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," the "DOUBLE TREAT," and "SELECTING THE BRIDAL DRESS,"
with the original life size
BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Executed from life by L. W. Volk.
Value $2,500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and
MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY ART UNION,
Will be on exhibition, a part alternately in
THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY,
AND
THE OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,
Until the award takes place. The holders of Certificates of Membership being entitled to admission,
FREE OF CHARGE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP:
For $5 one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful steel engravings:
"THE LITTLE WANDERER," BY THOS. READ:
OR,
"GATHERING APPLES," By JEROME THOMPSON.

For $10 two shares or certificates, with the superb steel engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15 three Shares or Certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," BY D. HUNTINGTON.

For $20 four Shares or Certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving, (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association,)
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," BY J. F. CROPSEY.

While for $50 ten Shares or Certificates are issued, with a
CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream" or the "American Autumn."

N. B.—Each of these artist's proofs having been retouched and signed by the artist, as well as being limited in number, are both rare and desirable.

From this it may be seen that purchasers of Certificates receive at once the value of their money on the Engravings, while they also secure
A SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS
and access, free of charge, to the two
FINEST GALLERIES OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS
in the country.

OPINION OF THE LEADING ARTISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the undersigned artists, learning of your late misfortune, and the generous desire of your fellow-citizens of Chicago, and others, to assist you in reëstablishing yourself through the success of the "Crosby Opera House Art Association," take pleasure in assuring you of our hearty good will and coöperation, wishing you all success and continuance in well doing in bringing art so advantageously and generously before our whole people:

A. Bierstadt,
W. Bradford,
A. Dethaus,
Launt Thompson,
T. Le Clear,
S. J. Gray,
T. Hicks,
F. E. Church,
E. Leutze,
W. H. Beard,
Wm. Page,
Louis Lang,
J. M. Hart,
D. Fabronius,
Stearns,
J. Fayerman,
Wm. Hart,
W. J. Hays,
S. R. Gifford,
R. Hubbard,
A. Shattuck,
R. Gignoux,
I. Casilear,
W. Sontag,
I. Kensett,
C. Mayer,
H. Nehlig,
I. Irving, Jr.,
J. Cropsey,
I. Brevort,
T. Sully,
E. Moran,
G. Lambdin,
P. B. Waugh,
E. Bensel,
D. Knight,
P. Rothermel,
T. H. Smith,
T. Moran,
J. Lambdin,
E. D. Lewis,
J. Sartain,
I. Hamilton,
C. Rosenberg,
J. Faulkner.

The subscription books will close on Saturday, the [illegible] of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October following the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, under the sole direction of a Committee representing the shareholders of all sections of the country, and in a manner to insure entire satisfaction to all interested.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately, and the person to whom the FIRST PREMIUM is awarded will receive a CONVEYANCE IN FEE OF AN UNINCUMBERED TITLE TO THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. Information relative to the title will be furnished on application to the real estate office of Messrs. REES & AYRES, Chicago.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. Send drafts, Post-office money-orders or greenbacks, with address of town, county and State carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, A. A.
And directed either to No. 625 Broadway, New-York, or to No. 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## Passage of the National Telegraph Bill.

## Its Rights and Privileges Extended to All Telegraph Companies.

## Forty Acres of Land Granted for Every Station.

## Consideration of the Tariff Bill Continued in the House.

## The Duty on Iron Increased, on Gunny Cloth and Cotton Bagging Reduced.

## An Address About to be Issued by the Democratic and Conservative Members.

## They Indorse the Proposed National Union Convention.

## $50,000 Appropriated for the National Cemeteries.

## Proposed Appropriation of $4,000,000 for Repairing the Mississippi Levees.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, June 29.

### PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. ANDERSON's bill, some months since introduced in the House, to change the title of this Government from "United States of America" to the simple title of "America," has been effectually defeated by the action of the Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill was referred. It appears that a bare majority of the Committee are opposed to the change of title, and that majority prefer to kill the bill by a resolution in committee, indefinitely postponing the further consideration of the matter. A minority, including the Chairman, are in favor of reporting favorably. No doubt the proposition will meet with more general favor at the next session of Congress, when there will be fewer questions of greater moment to absorb the attention of the national Legislature.

### REPORTED CABINET CHANGES.

The usual spasmodic speculation as to Cabinet changes is indulged in by the correspondents from this city, and according to these wiseacres, who never visit the White House, both the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior are packing up preparatory to taking a final leave of the Cabinet. So far as can be learned from reliable authority neither Mr. SPEED nor Mr. HARLAN has even remotely suggested to the President that either of them has tired of their positions, and the fact that they remain in the Cabinet is itself sufficient evidence that Mr. JOHNSON has not given them to understand that he does not desire a continuance of the relations subsisting between them. How soon, if ever, such notice will be served upon these gentlemen, has not probably been determined even by the President himself, notwithstanding the statements of quid nuncs who never come in contact with the President, and rarely meet a Cabinet Minister.

### PROPOSED ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

It is understood that an address to the people of the United States has been agreed upon by the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress, and is now being signed. It fully indorses the proposed National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and urges participation in its proceedings. It is headed with the names of Senator GUTHRIE and Representative NIBLACK.

### THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The discussion on the Tariff Bill in the House to-day developed the fact that the Committee's recommendations are strong enough in the House, as a general thing, to enable them to be carried without material variation. About one-third of the bill was considered to-day, the iron section being reached, and considerable progress being made therein. The principal changes made from the Committee's recommendations were the raising of the duty on pig iron from $9 to $10 per ton, and the reduction of the duty on gunny cloth and cotton bagging by taking off the 30 per cent. *ad valorem* additional duty. Several other changes were made, but none of special importance.

### THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Investigating Committee met to-day and concluded the hearing of testimony in the case. To-morrow they will hear the statements of the parties themselves, and will probably submit a report early next week.

### THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The testimony in the case of the Merchants' National Bank investigation is now all concluded, and reaches over six hundred pages. The inquiry has been very thorough, and the report will probably reveal some remarkable phases of bank management.

### PAYMASTER PAULDING RELEASED AND RESTORED TO DUTY.

Col. E. R. PAULDING, United States Volunteers, recently tried by Court-martial for his transfer of public money to the Merchants' Bank, and understood to have been found guilty of a violation of orders, has been released from arrest and restored to duty, from which it is inferred that the Secretary of War has set aside the finding of the Court.

### THE ARRIVAL OF THE MIANTONOMAH AT QUEENSTOWN.

Dispatches announcing the arrival at Queenstown of the monitor *Miantonomah*, with the vessels accompanying it, have been received at the Navy Department. The passage was made in eleven days and ten hours; the average run per day was one hundred and sixty-eight miles. The progress was very uniform. The heavy weather did not appear to affect the monitor, either in speed or in rolling; for while the other vessels were larched about, and their progress checked by heavy seas, she went along comparatively undisturbed or unchecked.

The *Monongahela* arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th of June.

### CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The conscience money fund is still increasing. Four hundred and twenty-five dollars more were received at the Treasury Department from New-York to-day.

### THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND CURRENCY PRINTING BUREAU.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, contains an item of $50,000 to establish national cemeteries, and to purchase sites for the same at such points as the President may deem proper, and for the care of the same; and $200,000 for erecting in connection with the Treasury Department a brick fireproof building for the Currency Printing Bureau and for storage.

### CONSULAR.

HERMAN MICHELS has been recognized by the President as Consul for Saxe Weimar Eisenach and Saxe Meiningen Hildburghausen in San Francisco.

### INDIAN TREATIES.

Within the past two days the Senate has ratified treaties with the following tribes of Indians, viz: The Nez Perces, of Idaho Territory; the Shoshones, of Ruby Valley, Utah Territory; the Great and Little Osages, in the Southern part of Kansas; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, of the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas. It is probable that other important Indian treaties will be submitted to the Senate for ratification within a very few days.

### MEXICAN NEWS.

The official report from Gen. CARVAGAL, Governor of Tamaulipas, dated the 18th inst., has been received by Minister ROMERO, which states that he had just been placed in possession of intelligence from Gen. ESCOBEDO, dated on the 16th, giving him details of his important victory over the Imperialists near Camargo on the same day. The wagons captured are over 270 in number, and the value of the merchandise nearly $2,000,000. The merchandise belonged to French and Austrian houses at Matamoras, and is therefore lawful prize.

Gen. ESCOBEDO also captured 1,200 prisoners, of whom 400 were Austrians. Only a part of the enemy's cavalry escaped; all the artillery and ammunition was captured. A *conducta* of two millions of dollars left Monterey for Matamoras on the 16th, with 2,000 French soldiers as a guard, under Gen. JEANINGROS. Gen. ESCOBEA (ESCOBEDO?) marched to attack him. Gen. CARVAJAR expresses his ability to capture Matamoras without reënforcements from ESCOBEDO.

### THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Special Committee of the Senate on the levee appropriations, have agreed to report a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for temporary repairs of the Mississippi embankments in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The bill will pass the Senate. Some of the most prominent members of the House have indicated their intention of voting for it.

### THE EAST INDIA AND BRAZIL SQUADRONS.

The Navy Department, to-day, received dispatches from Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Hong Kong, April 28, in which he says:

"The *Wyoming* has visited Ningpo and Shanghae, and was at the latter place on the 18th of that month. On the 3d of April the Admiral proceeded with his ship to the *Relief* and the *Wachusett* up the Canton River, and, having anchored the two former at Whampoa, the latter was directed to anchor off the City of Canton, which has been known hitherto as the most truculent city of all China; and on the 6th he went up to that city, and having hoisted his flag on board of the *Wachusett*, requested an interview with the Governor-General of the two Quarantine Provinces, in order to satisfy his own eyes that the United States have reëstablished their naval squadron on that coast, though in peace and good will, as he said, to warn the Chinese who had honorably maintained their neutrality during the late rebellion in our own country. His Excellency manifested the best disposition toward our country and countrymen, and returned the Admiral's visit on board the *Wachusett*, although it rained heavily all the time, seeming much interested in the armament of the *Wachusett*. He was gratified to observe that the people of Canton and the high officials also have materially changed their arrogant demeanor toward foreigners since he saw them last in 1858, to a respectful and even friendly deportment. The Admiral says he returned in the *Hartford*, on the 12th of April, to Hong-Kong, and there received intelligence of a rupture having occurred between the United States Consul at Nienchwang, situate in the northern part of the Gulf of Pietili, and the inhabitants thereof, and he recalled the *Wachusett* from Canton, and dispatched her, on the 18th, under Commander TOWNSEND, with instructions to proceed to that port and inquire into the facts of the case, and give the necessary protection. On his way thither he was to touch at Shanghae and confer with the United States Consul-General Mr. SEWARD, and extend to him such facilities as were convenient to Commander TOWNSEND. Returning, he will touch at all the open ports.

The *Relief* from Whampore, anchored at Hong-Kong on the 28th of April. The crews of the several vessels of the squadron are in good health.

Dispatches have also been received from Acting Rear-Admiral GODON, commanding the squadron on the coast of Brazil. They are dated May 18. The *Kansas*, he says, has returned from a successful visit to the Falkland Islands, and will leave in a few days for Buenos Ayres. The *Juniata* is now there, but will be shortly sent to Rio to take the place of the *Shamokin*, whose repairs being completed, she will be ordered there. The *Nipsic* has also just arrived after a cruise of some two months, going as far as Bahia. The *Shawmut* will sail in two days for St. Catherines, to attend to some matters connected with deserters from our merchant vessels, who are induced to enter the Brazilian service by offers of high bounty. The *Dacotah* left for the Pacific early in May. The Admiral says: "We passed, going up and down the Uruguay River, at anchor near the small towns and Saladeros along its banks, not less than seventy or eighty vessels—English, French, Dutch and Italian, but not one American. In fact, few Americans are to be met with anywhere on the river. Our four years' war will account for this. I hope the enterprising spirit of our people will soon change this state of things, as the trade must be very profitable, and, no doubt, large. Part of the produce from the river reaches our ports in foreign bottoms."

### BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bills to provide for the revision and consolidation of the status of the United States, making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repair on Rock Island, Ill., and to establish a land office in the Territory of Idaho.

# THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Friday, June 29.

### LEAGUE ISLAND AS A NAVAL DEPOT.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature in relation to the site for a fresh water basin for the navy, complaining against the structure of League Island, and asking a more thorough investigation of the relative merits of League Island and New-Haven.

### A LIGHT-HOUSE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., asking for the establishment of a light-house; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

### EXTRA THREE MONTHS' PAY TO OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to explain the provision giving three months' pay proper to officers below the rank of Brigadier-General on being mustered out. It gives the pay to all who were in the service March 3, 1865. It was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments.

### MINERAL SPRINGS.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain saline lands containing mineral springs.

Mr. CONNESS opposed the bill as an attempt to make the Government a landlord and citizens tenants. He hoped the bill would not pass.

Further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

### THE HOUSE BILL ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. WADE called up the bill in relation to the Government of the Territories, recently passed by the House. Several sections granting Territorial Legislatures the right to charter railroad and turnpike and other corporations were stricken out.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the ninth section, which prohibits discriminations in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color.

Mr. WADE hoped this motion would not prevail. This was the most important section in the bill.

### THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Pending a discussion between Messrs. WADE and BUCKALEW, the morning hour expired, and the Niagara Ship Canal Bill was taken up, the pending motion being that of Mr. GRIMES to recommit the bill.

The motion to recommit was disagreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill its further consideration was postponed until Monday next at 1 o'clock.

### A NEW ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. It provides for five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry and forty-five of infantry, the artillery the same as now organized, all bearing the same organization as is prescribed by law for the Fifth Regiment; but hereafter adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall be extra lieutenants, selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. The cavalry to be the same as now organized, except that each regiment shall have a veterinary surgeon, with a salary of $100 per month; the company commissary Sergeant is abolished; the regiment shall have but one hospital steward. The forty-five infantry regiments shall consist of ten regiments of ten companies each, now in the service; twenty-seven new regiments, formed by adding two regiments to each battalion of the nine remaining regiments; three regiments of veteran reserves, and five colored regiments. The sections relative to the appointment of officers, the number of officers, and the enlisting of one thousand Indians are the same as the bill previously presented. Enlistments shall be for five years. There shall be one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals. The other sections, relating to minor details, are taken from the old bill, with slight modification.

### COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill relative to Collection Districts in North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It creates four Collection Districts, viz.: 1. Albemarle, including Albemarle, Currituck and Croaton Sounds and the waters flowing into them, and that part of Pamlico Sound north of Loggerhead Inlet. 2. Pamlico, including all of Pamlico not included in the Albemarle district, and the south line of Neuse River, port of entry at Newbern. 3. Beaufort, including the territory south of Pamlico and north of New River. 4. Wilmington, including all south of Beaufort. The Secretary is empowered to change the port of entry from Beaufort to Morehead City when deemed necessary.

### SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It fixes the salaries at Galveston, Saluria and Brazos de Santiago, in Texas, at $1,500 per annum; at Beaufort, S. C., and Pensacola, Fla., at $1,000; at Georgetown, D. C., Cherrytone, Va., Beaufort, N. C., Brunswick, Ga., St. Augustine, St. Mark's and Apalachicola, Fla., Teche, La., at $500 each. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of Deputy Collectors and Naval Officers and Deputy Surveyors at not a higher rate than 50 per cent. over the salaries previous to 1860, except in New-York. It provides that no Naval Officer or Collector shall receive compensation for storage. The fourth section of the act of Feb. 28, 1865, reviving an act of March 3, 1815, shall not be so construed as to increase the per diem of Appraisers.

### THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL PASSED.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the National Telegraph Bill.

The pending question was upon Mr. GRIMES' amendment to strike out the words "that the National Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York April 16, 1866, shall have the right," &c., and insert in lieu thereof the words "that any telegraph company now organized or authorized to be organized, shall have the right," &c.

Mr. SHERMAN offered, in lieu of Mr. GRIMES' amendment, a substitute for the fourth section of the bill, "that any other telegraph company, organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, for the construction of telegraph lines through the different States and Territories of the Union, may have and enjoy such rights and privileges as are hereby conferred on the National Telegraph Company, subject to the same restrictions and obligations as by this act are imposed upon the National Telegraph Company, provided they file the necessary papers with the Postmaster-General."

Mr. SHERMAN subsequently withdrew the above, and the question recurred on Mr. GRIMES' amendment.

Mr. NYE said he could not see the object of such legislation. He believed the object of the new Company was simply to get the present monopoly to purchase this franchise. He did not believe the consent of Congress to put up a telegraph wire was necessary. The Supreme Court had held often that a corporation chartered in one State had a right to extend its functions to another State. This National Telegraph Company never would build a line—never intended to do it. It was simply a speculation, and it would be unbecoming the dignity of Congress to be a party to it.

Mr. CONNESS said if he understood Mr. NYE right, it was that he maintained that there was no use in Congress trying to break down the present telegraph monopoly, as any other line would be bought up as soon as chartered.

Mr. NYE said the effect of this and all such bills would be to increase the cost of telegraphy. It would only make the present monopoly have to add the cost of purchasing the other companies to the present tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was provided in this bill that the new Company could not sell out its privileges.

Mr. NYE—Without the consent of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN said Congress could withhold its consent to sell.

Mr. NYE said the consent to sell would be as easily obtained as the consent to organize.

Mr. SHERMAN said Mr. NYE could not know the gentlemen who were about to take hold of this matter. He (Mr. SHERMAN) had a list. The first man on it was worth $4,000,000.

Mr. NYE—Would he have any objections to adding another $1,000,000 to it, and making it $5,000,000, by selling out to the existing monopoly. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS resumed the floor in advocacy of the bill as proposed to be amended by Mr. GRIMES. One of the greatest difficulties under which the commercial people of the Pacific coast labored was the monopoly which controlled the telegraph between here and California. Not long since the Supreme Court decided a land case of great importance to the Pacific coast. The wires were taken possession of by men belonging to the Company, who succeeded in making an immense speculation out of it.

Mr. HENDRICKS inquired of Mr. NYE how he could deny to a company organized under a State law the right to sell out its franchise, if permitted to do so by State law.

Mr. NYE said that Congress could prevent them from selling out the wires across navigable streams and national roads.

Mr. STEWART advocated the bill. The Government should encourage all parties desiring to enter in such public works. Congress should grant no special privileges, but treat all liberally and fairly, with the good of the whole people in view.

After further discussion, in which Messrs. WILLIAMS, HOWARD, DOOLITTLE and others took part, the amendment of Mr. GRIMES, recited above, was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the following from the first section: "And may preëmpt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding one-quarter section for each station; such stations to be not less than fifteen miles apart.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend the amendment by striking out "one-quarter section" and inserting "forty acres."

Mr. HENDRICKS accepted the amendment of Mr. CONNESS as a substitute for his amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. NYE moved at 4:30 that the Senate adjourn, which was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke against the bill as involving the exercise of a power which Congress had no right to confer.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December, which was disagreed to.

Mr. MORGAN offered the following as a substitute for the second section:

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, on the first Monday of September of each year, after the passage of this act, to advertise in three daily newspapers having the largest circulation in the United States, for sealed proposals for doing the telegraphic business of the several Departments of the Government of the United States, such advertisements to be published in each of such newspapers thrice each week for two consecutive weeks, and upon the first Monday of October thereafter in each year the Postmaster-General shall open the proposals which shall be made to him, and shall thereupon award the contract to the lowest bidder for the transmission of each one hundred words, not including the address and signature, to any dispatch; provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to reject the bid of any person, company or association whose bid shall not be accompanied by a sufficient bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, executed by the bidder and two sufficient sureties, who shall be resident citizens of the United States, conditioned, in case the said contract shall be awarded to such bidder, that he shall execute a written contract according to the tenor of such bid, and indemnify the United States against all loss or damage by reason of the non-performance of such contract.

The above was disagreed to. Yeas 14, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Cowan, Doolittle, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Morgan, Nye, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Howe, Kirkwood, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—15.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Howard, Morgan, Nye, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—13.

As passed, the bill provides:

SECTION 1. That any Telegraph Company now organized, or authorized to be organized under the laws of any State of this Union shall have the right to construct, maintain and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public lands of the United States, over and along any of the military and post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress; and over, under or across the navigable streams or water of the United State, provided that such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads, and said corporation shall have the right to take and use from such public land the necessary stone, timber and other materials for its posts, piers, stations, and other needful uses, in the construction, maintenance and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may preëmpt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station, such stations not to be within fifteen miles of each other.

SEC. 2. That telegraphic communications between the several Departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents, shall, in their transmission over the wires of any of the said Companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 3. That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any Company acting under this law to any other corporation, association or person, provided, however, that the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines property and effects of any and all of said Companies at an appraised value to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the Company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

SEC. 4. That before any telegraph company shall exercise the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such company shall file their acceptance with the Postmaster-General, of the restrictions and obligations of this act.

The Senate at 5:15 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE TAX BILL.

Mr. MORRILL was, at his own request, and on account of other business engagements, excused from service on the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue Bill, and Mr. HOOPER was appointed in his place.

### APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

### A NATIONAL BUREAU OF INSURANCE.

Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, which was read twice and recommitted.

### PENSIONS.

The House proceeded, in the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of Committees on bills of a private character, the first business being the motion of Mr. MILLER, made Friday last, to recommit to the Committee on Invalid Pensions the adverse report made on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and instructing the Committee to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. PERHAM continued his remarks of last Friday against the proposition, and Messrs. SPALDING, MILLER and FARQUHAR spoke in favor of it.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the motion to recommit, by instructing the Committee to report a bill increasing the lowest rate for total disability, which now rate at $8 to $10. He explained that it applied to all pensioners.

Debate was closed by the House seconding the previous question.

The amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS was rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. MILLER's motion to recommit with instructions to report a bill, and it was agreed to by yeas 102; nays 11.

The instructions apply to the sailors as well as to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to those engaged in Indian wars during that period.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till next Friday.

Bills were reported and passed granting pensions to S. Bodes, Margaret E. Sarron, Matilda J. Munroe, John W. Beech, the minor children of S. Acadie, Jane E. Miles, Emerance Gouler, Edgar T. Harris, Mary C. Hamilton and Sarah J. Pursell.

The following is the vote on the Pension Bill of 1812:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Beaman, Benjamin, Bergen, Bingham Blow, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Cobb, Coffroth, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Denison, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finch, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Julian, Kelly, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Marvin, McClurg, McCullough, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neil, Orth, Price, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Ross, Rosseau, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Winfield—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Baldwin, Broomall, Davis, Dawes, Hale, Perham, Ritter, Trowbridge, Washburn of Massachusetts.—11.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. COFFROTH:

SECTION 1. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who shall have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, for a term of three or more months, or shall have been engaged in active battle with the enemy in the war declared by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th day of June, 1812, be authorized to receive out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount now paid according to the same rank, but not exceeding in any case the pay of a Captain of infantry, such pay to commence from the passage of this bill and continue during his natural life.

SEC. 2. That each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, for the space of three or more months, against any of the Indian tribes during the aforesaid war with Great Britain, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That if any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates have died, leaving a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the same pension to which her husband would have been entitled under this act for and during her natural life.

SEC. 4. That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and that no officer, non-commissioned officer, private, or his widow shall receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary of the Interior with satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in accordance with the provisions of this act; and that pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable or liable to attachment, levy or seizure by any legal process whatever, but shall go unencumbered to the possession of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow.

SEC. 5. That the officers, non-commissioned officers and marines, who served for the said term of three months in the naval service, or were engaged in actual battle with the enemy during the war with Great Britain aforesaid, and their widows, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the War of 1812.

### THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and took up the Tariff Bill.

A debate arose on an amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to strike out the specific duty in the paragraph taxing linen and making the duty 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, as at present.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that he thought the manufacturers of the country were making a great mistake in pressing on the House a bill which proposed an enormous increase of the duties upon imports. He was satisfied that the manufacturers needed not so much an increase of duty as they did stability in the law levying duties on imports. Let the manufacturers of the country know what they were to depend upon so that they could make their investments and conduct their business in pursuance of the notice they had, and they would be a great deal safer than by this constant changing of the system of import duties. There were a great many provisions of the bill to which his objection would apply. He was apprehensive that it would operate as much, if not more, to the benefit of those holding enormous stocks as to the manufacturers themselves. The result would be as he apprehended, that at the next session of Congress, after the benefits had been derived by those who were now holding enormous stocks of goods, an effort would be made to reduce the duties, and Congress would probably swing to the other extreme. He deemed it better to support the present system of duties, better to notify the manufacturers of the country that there is to be some stability in the law, than to send out notice that there is to be constant agitation of this subject at each recurring session of Congress.

He wished this bill to be brought as near as may be to the present law. By pressing these duties to the high standard proposed in this bill, many sections of the country where there was a disposition to protect properly and equitably, the manufacturing interests would be driven to the other extreme, and the manufacturers would find that the great body of the people in those sections, instead of favoring, as they now did, a reasonable protection, would be driven into the free trade line. There was more danger in that reaction to the manufacturing interests of the country than there was in permitting those interests to rest on the basis of the present law. He gave that warning to gentlemen who were asking Congress to enact these enormous rates of increase. He gave them that warning, that when the storm came hereafter they might know it was the result of this action, and not of any design on the part of any portion of the people to injure or cripple the manufacturing interests.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his regret to find gentlemen of the talents expressed by the member from Iowa still adhering in their opposition to the protection of American industry. They seemed determined that all the raw materials of the West should be sent in the bulk to supply the workshops of Europe, taking European manufactures back in lieu of them instead of building up a home market as he thought the sagacious men of the country had concluded to do. He had hoped that the time had arrived when all would agree to build up in every neighborhood, in every portion of the country, home markets for home products, and to leave foreign workmen to be supported by their own countrymen. This country had been long enough tributary to the pauper labor of Europe, had been long enough deluded by the idle idea that the protection of home manufacturers was an injury to the consumers. Every man who had studied the question must know that in every country the time came when it was proper that manufactures should spring up all over it, and that the home products should be consumed there. He hoped that the great West, with its industry, its flourishing cities, its noble soil, had reached that time when the fruitful Valley of the Mississippi would be lined with such great manufacturing cities as adorns all similar places in Europe. He was astonished to find that gentlemen of the talent of the member from Iowa should still adhere to the old notion, and should insist on sending the products of the West—corn, beef, &c.—to England, and purchasing their goods, instead of manufacturing them at home, and in two or three years selling at their own doors their agricultural products at twice the present prices. He had not intended to say a word on this subject, but when he heard such antiquated talk, so ruinous to so large a portion of the country, advocated by so able a gentleman, he thought it proper to say so much.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that he had long heard the same arguments used. While the gentleman (STEVENS) was charging him with antiquated ideas, it might be that he himself had been uttering some of the same character. He could understand that when the war was in progress, and when the internal duties were being increased every session, that a corresponding increase should be made on the duties on imports; but now that the war was over, and the internal revenue duties were being reduced to the extent of $75,000,000 per annum, he could not understand why Congress should be asked to increase the duties on imports to the enormous extent provided in this bill. He was quite as anxious as the gentleman from Pennsylvania could be to have manufacturing establishments which would make great and prosperous and wealthy that portion of the country, but he did not desire to see that done at the expense of what he believed to be sound policy. He understood that the increase of the duty in the paragraph about linens was from one to two hundred per cent. He protested against such an increase of duties, and he believed himself a better friend to the manufacturing interests of the country than some men who appear as their special champions.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, the specific duty on crash was struck out, and the duty was fixed at 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a paragraph taxing yarns and flax or hemp was inserted.

Mr. BANKS having been absent on a Conference Committee, asked leave to go back and move to make the tax on flax unmanufactured $16 instead of $20 a ton.

Mr. MORRILL objected.

Mr. BUNDY moved to increase the duty on pig iron from $9 to $10 per ton.

After a long debate, participated in by Messrs. BUNDY, SPALDING, LE BLOND, McKEE and MORRILL, the amendment was agreed to, 58 to 46.

Mr. HALE moved to amend by increasing the duty on bar iron from 1¼ cents per pound to 1½ cents. Rejected, 34 to 50.

Mr. PIKE moved to increase the duty on chains and cables from 2 to 3 cents per pound. Rejected.

The Committee rose.

The portion of the bill as amended to-day by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, is as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duties—that is to say, on woolen cloths, woolen shawls and all manufactures of woolen of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On flannels, blankets, hats of wool knit goods, Balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On endless felt, or felt for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On bunting 20 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On women's and children's dress goods and real or imitation, Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals valued at not exceeding 20 cents the square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; valued at above 20 cents the square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem*; provided that on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard the duty shall be 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor or seamstress, except knit goods 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head-nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted or mohair, or of which wool, worsted or mohair is a component material, unmixed with silk, 50 cents per pound, and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; on Aubusson and Axminster carpets and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; on Saxony and Journay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, 44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venitian carpets, 17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on yarn, Venitian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on druggets and bockings printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on hemp or jute carpeting, 8 cents per square yard; on carpets and carpetings of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise herein specified, 40 per centum *ad valorem*: provided that mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description, and that the duty on all other mats, (not exclusively of vegetable material,) screens, hassocks and rugs, shall be 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; on oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and on other oil-cloth except silk oil-cloth, and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; on oil-silk cloth, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On cotton, raw or unmanufactured, — cents per pound, (reserved;) on all manufactures of cotton, (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, corset jeans, coutils, marseilles, satteens and goods of like description and for similar use,) not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 5¾ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 1 per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that all cotton above described exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, or weighing less than five ounces to the square yard, shall pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the foregoing rates; on all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, corset jeans, coutils, marseilles, satteens and goods of like description, or for similar use, if unbleached, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, six and a half cents per square yard; and in addition thereto fifteen per centum *ad valorem*; provided that all cottons above described exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall pay one cent per square yard in addition to the foregoing rates; and provided further, that no cotton yarn or piece goods shall be admitted at rates of duty less than forty per cent. *ad valorem* if bleached, or at less than forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, if colored, stained, painted or printed; on spool thread of cotton six cents per dozen spools containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, and in addition thereto thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; exceeding one hundred yards of thread on each spool, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards six cents per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; on cotton thread or yarn, when advanced beyond single yarn by twisting two or more strands together, if not wound upon spools, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*, provided: That loose floss cotton thread, embroidery cottons or mending cotton shall be subject to a duty of 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. In cotton yarns, warped or webbed, not advanced beyond singles and not finer than number 50, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; when finer than number fifty, and not finer than one hundred, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; when finer than one hundred, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; when finer than number one hundred, 50 cents per pound, and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on webbing, tapes, galloons and bindings, plain or otherwise, and on braids made of cotton or linen, or of cotton and linen, one inch wide and under, 60 cents per pound, and in all under one inch wide, 25 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, in each case, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on hosiery, shirts and drawers, and on knit goods made wholly of cotton not otherwise provided for, 30 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on cotton laces, insertings, gimps and trimmings, of every description if exclusively of cotton, or of cotton with linen if not dyed or colored. 40 per centum *ad valorem*; if dyed or colored 45 per centum *ad valorem*. On cotton-velvet, velveteen, corduroy, or other like manufactures, and on all manufactures of cotton with other materials not otherwise provided—provided that a distinct statement of the quality by yards of all cotton goods shall be made—on ready-made clothing or wearing apparel of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value made up wholly or in part, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*; on manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, worsted or other material, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise by machinery, or with the needle or other process, and of which the embroidering or tambouring is the chief value, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; on all ribbons, beltings, galloons, hat-bands, bindings, braids, fringes, gimps, cloak and dress trimmings, fancy buttons, cords, dress cords, tassels, cords and tassels, head-nets, head-dresses, neckties and scarfs, made of silk, or of which silk is a component material, 75 per centum *ad valorem*; on lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, or shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for use in the manufacture of shoes, boots and bootees exclusively, not combined with India rubber, and upon lastings in the piece, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; on lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for use in the manufacture of buttons exclusively, not combined with India rubber, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say: On flax manufactured, $20 per ton; on flax hackled, known as dressed line, $45 per ton; on flax of tow, $5 per ton; on jute unmanufactured, $20 per ton; on fur caps, canvass, paddings, lot bottoms, duck and all piece goods made of manufactures of jute, or of which jute is a component material of chief value not herein otherwise provided for 3 cents per square yard, and 30 per centum *ad valorem*; on all other manufactures of piece goods made of jute, or of which jute is a component material of chief value, not herein otherwise provided for 35 per cent *ad valorem*; on cordage of manilla hemp, untarred, 3 cents per pound; on gunny cloth, gunny bags, cotton bagging, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for herein or suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed wholly or in part of hemp, jute, flax or other material valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3 cents per pound; valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 4 cents per pound; on jute and coir or cocoanut matting or carpeting, — cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on brown and bleached linen damask table linen, brown hollands, blay coatings, duck, drills, diapers and huckabacks valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 6 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at over 30 cents and not over 60 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at over 60 cents and not over $1 per square yard, 15 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at over $1 per square yard, 20 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on all other manufactures of flax or linen, or of which flax or linen shall be a component material of chief value, not herein otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on crash, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on seines or nets made of flax or hemp thread, yarn or twine, completed or in parts, valued at not over 75 cts. per pound, 15 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on fish lines of linen or twines of linen suitable for fish lines, valued at $2 50 or less per pound, 40 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at $2 50 per pound, 60 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on flax thread, linen thread, saddlers' thread, shoe thread, gilt net thread or gilt net twine, and pack thread, and sewing-machine thread, valued at 75 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at over 75 cents and not over $1 50 per pound, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; valued at over $1 50 per pound, 30 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on yarns of flax or hemp, or tow of flax or hemp, valued at 75 cents or less per pound, 8 cents per pound; valued at over 75 cents and not over $1 50 per pound, 17 cents per pound; valued at over $1 50 per pound, 27 cents per pound, and in addition thereto in each case 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say: on iron in pigs, ten dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron not herein otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, two and one-quarter cents per pound; on glazed, tinned, or enamelled cast iron hollowware, four and one-half cents per pound; on tinned or enamelled wrought iron hollowware, six and one-half cents per pound; on cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipe, two cents per pound; on cast-iron butts and hinges, three cents per pound; on all other castings of iron not herein otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half inches wide, nor more than four inches wide, nor less than a half-inch thick, nor more than two inches thick, 1¼ cent per pound; on bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inches and more than four inches wide and less than one-half of an inch thick and not thinner than one-fourth of an inch wide, 1½ cents per pound; on bars rolled or hammered, comprising all sizes thinner than one-fourth of an inch and not thinner than number 8 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound; on all sizes hoop, band or other descriptions of iron thinner than number 8 wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound; on bars and rods round or square, not less than seven-eighths of an inch diameter or square, nor more than two inches diameter or square, 1½ cents per pound; on bars or rods, round or square, less than seven-eighths of an inch diameter or square and more than two inches diameter, and not less than nine-sixteenths of an inch round or square, 1¾ cents per pound; on bars or rods, round or square, less than nine-sixteenths of an inch diameter, or square and not less than five-sixteenths of an inch diameter or square, 2 cents per pound; on rods less than five-sixteenths of an inch diameter or square, and not less than No. 9 wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound; on rods less than No. 9 wire gauge, 3 cents per pound; on all sizes nail-rods, slit or rolled, 2½ cents per pound; on all sizes of oval, half oval and half round wire, 2½ cents per pound; on all sizes of plate-iron, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound; on sheet or plate-iron, thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, 2¼ cents per pound; on sheet or plate-iron, thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, and not thinner than No. 22 wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound; on sheet or plate-iron, thinner than No. 22 wire gauge, 3 cents per pound; on polished sheet-iron of all descriptions, 4 cents per pound; on iron hoops cut to uniform length or lengths fit for use, all sizes and descriptions, 2¾ cents per pound; on all iron slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, 1¼ cents per pound; on iron of any size or description not included, embraced or enumerated in this act, 1½ cents per pound; on anchors and on chains or cables or parts of cables or chains made of iron rods more than five-eighths of an inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound.

### THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill requiring officers in Territories to hold their offices and file-papers at the Capitol of the Territory. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Nebraska. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

### OFFICERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the act of March 3, 1849, providing payment for horses and equipments of officers lost through the management of railroad transportation.

### JUDICIAL.

Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with amendments a bill to amend the Act of Sept. 24, 1789, to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.

### THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

The request of the Senate for a Conference Committee on the bill further to prevent smuggling was agreed to.

### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill are Messrs. ELLIOT, BINGHAM and McCULLOUGH.

At 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

# FROM MEXICO.

## Particulars of the Late Fight—Value of the Captured Convoy—Probable Attack on Matamoras—Troops Called in for Defence of the Heroic City.

*From the New Orleans Picayune, June 24.*

The steamship *Crescent*, Capt. PICKENS, from Brazos Santiago, June 19 via Galveston the 21st arrived last evening. Just before she left a stage came in from Camargo, only twenty-four hours from that place, and brought the startling intelligence that the Matamoras convoy had been attacked within three leagues of Camargo, and captured after one hour's severe fight. The news spread rapidly through the city. Several gentlemen received letters from above confirming the news. One of the passengers gives us the following report:

The convoy was attacked on Saturday last, between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., at about three leagues from Camargo.

CANALES, NARANIO and ESCOBEDO, with their commands, had placed themselves under TREVINO, who commanded the whole party. The Liberal force amounted to 2,500 men, well armed and equipped. After an hour's severe fighting the whole convoy was captured, together with eight pieces of artillery and the train and ammunition belonging to the convoy.

Gen. OLIVERA is reported wounded. The loss is reported as being as severe on both sides.

Eight hundred prisoners of OLIVERA's command, and about four hundred others, with the convoy, were sent to Camargo. The convoy was also taken to Camargo under a double guard, with orders from Gen. ESCOBEDO not to allow anything to be touched. That order has created great dissatisfaction among the troops, who are eager to divide the spoils.

News from the Monterey specie train was received. It is reported as being at Cerralvo, for the last six days, in a very critical condition, (?) and attempting to return to Monterey. Fears are entertained that it will be captured before reaching that place. A letter from F. GARZA, Secretary of Gen. TREVINO, to gentlemen in this city, confirm the above report.

Gen. OLIVERA, reported above as wounded, passed through Reynosa on Saturday night, on his way back; but few troops accompanied him.

It is also reported that several officers of his command had arrived at Matamoras yesterday evening, which would confirm the above capture.

The capture of this convoy will prove an almost irreparable loss to the commerce of this border.

The following is still another account of the fight, furnished by Imperial officers:

The convoy was attacked on Saturday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, at about three leagues from Camargo. The Liberal forces consisted of 2,500 men, and were assisted by a battalion of Cerro Gordo cavalry. The Austrians fought bravely, firing forty-two rounds from artillery, and then using their carbines, fiercely contesting every inch of ground. They were compelled to fall back, losing their artillery. The Austrians fought like tigers, but the "Zapadoras" ran at first fire, and were captured with the Cassandros. After being surrounded, the Austrians surrendered and stacked their arms, notwithstanding which they were slaughtered in cold blood, the Liberal officers telling their men to kill them, but save the Mexicans. The result of the battle was assured as much from the defection of the Cerro Gordoans as from any superior force or strategy. That battalion, instead of coming to the aid of the Austrain force, refused to move—the commanding officer telling Gen. OLIVERA that liberty was sweet, and setting his men the example by crying *Viva la Libertad*. The whole battalion took up the shout and immediately turned their guns on their former comrades. A Sergeant rushed from the ranks and fired at Gen. OLIVERA, but missed his aim. At this stage of affairs Gen. OLIVERA ordered a retreat and drew off his remaining forces, principally contra guerrillas, in good order.

Stragglers are arriving hourly in Matamoras, bareheaded and exhausted. Everything indicates complete route; of course it is impossible to estimate the casualties. It is certain, however, that the disaster is as great as at first reported. Matamoras is in danger.

It is said that thirty-seven contra guerrillas are among the missing. The retreating column was attacked at Charco, about twelve leagues from Matamoras, on Sunday, about 3 P. M. The Liberals signaled their approach by a rapid firing, which lasted long enough to cause a sudden scattering of the Imperial forces; some thirty of the rurals and three contra guerrillas ran so fast that they have not been heard from since. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the attacking force was a part of the Contas detachment stationed at Reynosa, consisting of some half a dozen men. It is a notable fact that one company of the Second Cerro Gordo battalion remained true and refused to join the Liberals at the time the rest deserted. Gen. OLIVERA is wounded, and it required the utmost exertion of part of his officers to keep him from rushing single handed into the ranks of the Liberals. His mortification is great at the disastrous defeat of his troops.

The convoy consisted of 2,500 wagons of the most valuable merchandise, collected in Matamoras the last year for Monterey, and its value is estimated at several millions of dollars. It is said that about 200 wagons were captured and sent into Camargo. It is confidently expected that the Liberal forces, emboldened by success, will now attempt to capture Matamoras. There is but a force of 900 men in the city, and there is a prospect of success if the Liberal party is made up of fighting men. There is great excitement throughout the country—a perfect panic among the Mexicans—and they are already fleeing to the Liberal standard either for safety or plunder. There are a great many Americans among the Liberals, who contributed much to their success.

The rumor that the train had been recaptured is unfounded. This late disaster to the Imperialists has left but comparatively a small garrison in Matamoras, and Gen. MEJIA is calling in his troops from the out-posts and the coast, as well as most of the garrison from Bagdad, the scene of R. CLAY CRAWFORD's contre-temps in January, which created so much excitement at the time. The steamer *Antonia* has been seized by the Imperialists for the purpose of taking these troops up the river. The *Antonia* was formerly used as an Imperial gunboat on the Rio Grande.

A rumor was current some time after the affair that JEANINGROS had attacked and annihilated the Liberals, and recaptured the convoy, but it proved to be groundless.

The Cerro Gordo battalion that went over to the Liberals during the fight was one of the oldest military organizations of Northern Mexico, and had recorded on their banner the fact that it was in the great Cerro Gordo fight with Gen. TAYLOR during the Mexican war. If true in all its details, the affair has proved a very disastrous one to the Imperialists, and, unless reinforced at once from Vera Cruz, Gen. MEJIA, at Matamoras, is at last in most serious danger.

## Crops in Arkansas—Extracts from Letters Received.

SOUTH BEND, Ark., Friday, June 15.

We are all industriously engaged on our cotton crops. Indications are good for the crop. You can calculate on more cotton from the Arkansas River or bottoms, this season, than we have ever before marketed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, June 14.

Never was more industry exhibited throughout the State than at present in raising crops. Accounts from all sections are good. Emigration from the north and northwest, pouring in.

FORT SMITH, Tuesday, June 12.

Politics are dead. Everybody engaged with their planting. Poverty will soon be driven from our community. Another year and we are all right.

CAMDEN, Wednesday, June 13.

The Washitaw River has been high. Some places need re-planting. No time is being lost in doing it. Our farmers all at work.

ARKADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

About all the cleared land in this vicinity is now under cultivation and all looks well.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

### The Absurd Manure Contract—Important Discovery by Dr. Moreau Morris—No more Swill Milk—Other Matters.

After sitting until 3:30, yesterday afternoon, the Board went into public session. As Judge BOSWORTH was unable to discover any inaccuracy in the minutes, they were approved. Commissioner MANIERRE reported in favor of increasing the salaries of certain clerks in the employ of the Board, and of dismissing others, and the Board adopted the report. It was ordered hereafter the Sanitary Superintendent keep in his office a daily bulletin, properly posted, for the information of the public, showing the State of the public health. Dr. STONE's motion, that the Sanitary Inspectors now acting for the Board be retained until the first of September, prevailed. On motion of Dr. PARKER, Dr. W. V. WHITE was appointed to fill a vacancy in the body of sanitary inspectors.

Secretary CLARK read Dr. DALTON's weekly letter, showing the figures for the work of the Board's employes since the date of the last report, and transmitting the mortuary tables for the week ending on the 23d instant. The President was about to order the papers on file, when the Sanitary Committee asked whether the usually instructive letter from Dr. ELISHA HARRIS accompanied the tables of mortality in New-York and Brooklyn. The reply was that it was nowhere to be found among the documents which had been sent to the Board from Dr. DALTON's office. Under the Sanitary Committee's orders a messenger was sent to the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. HARRIS' letter was soon thereafter forthcoming. This paper, which is doubly interesting when coupled with the weekly mortuary tables, to which it specially relates and of which it is an intelligent exegesis, is utterly worthless to the public at large when separated from the tables. The letter which was read yesterday is a succinct history of Death's doings in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending on the 23d, and ought to have been ready for the Press on Tuesday afternoon last. At this date it is stale news, which the Sanitary Superintendent is welcome to thrust back into his private pigeon-holes.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

The Committee on removing carcasses and offal from the shores of the Lower Bay having reported, President SCHULTZ said: Among the effects of the late City Inspector's Department was found a contract which had been made with the Long Island Bone Laboratory, of which Mr. G. A. GOERDERKER is President. This contract is dated April 8, 1865, and is to continue for ten years. The Laboratory Company, "for and in consideration of the sum of $15,000 per annum, to be paid in monthly installments, agreed to collect and remove all the dead horses and other dead animals, and all blood, disease, or tainted or impure meats and other refuse matter of a similar kind." The terms of the contract require that all animals shall be *collected*, and that all the rest of the refuse matter shall be *received* at a pier, when offered. All of this refuse and rejected matter is to be conveyed to some place out of and beyond the City limits, in vessels which are to be propelled by steam power, and which shall be properly and suitably prepared for the reception of such dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter; and the contract further declares that "this material shall, forthwith upon its being brought to said dock or slip, be put into tight covered boxes." The Laboratory Company further stipulate that they will at all times provide and keep such number of suitable carts as shall be necessary for the prompt and faithful performance of such work; but such carts shall, before they or any of them shall be used, be approved and licensed by the City Inspector. Thus much for the terms of the contract. Now for the manner of its fulfillment: All the blood, offal, tainted and impure meats and fish have been and are placed on the open decks of sloops, and transported down below the Narrows, and thence thrown in the South Bay, to find their way, by the action of flood tides, either back into the Upper Bay or upon the shores of Long Island or Staten Island. The dead animals have for the most part been conveyed away by a steamtug, and after their skins have been taken off, have shared the same fate. As the representative of the late City Inspector, I have caused an inspection to be made of the carts and wagons employed in the service, and pronounced them all unsuitable. I was then promised others; but up to this date they have not been presented for inspection and license. Under these circumstances you will not be surprised to learn that I have refused to certify that the service under this contract has been performed. Having signed the contractors' papers for the months of March and April under the assurance that untoward circumstances had prevented a compliance with the contract up to that date, but that in future all should be satisfactory, and finding no improvement, I have refused to certify for the month of May; and now that the hot weather of June is upon us, the accumulations of animal offal on the shores of the Lower Bay and of the Upper Bay have become such an insufferable nuisance as to call for immediate relief. I shall not certify to the performance of any more work, but shall insist that the Comptroller shall pay this Commission for the removal, as is provided under the fifth section of the contract, as follows: "Upon any neglect or refusal on the part of the said party of the second part, or its successors, to perform the whole or any part of the stipulations of this contract, the City Inspector shall be empowered and is hereby authorized to proceed to perform so much thereof as shall be neglected or refused, at the expense of and chargeable to the said party of the second part." The economics of this offal contract will be understood when I inform you that responsible persons now stand ready, and did at the date of this contract, *to perform the same service without consideration from the City*. Why, then, should $150,000 be paid over to these gentlemen of the Laboratory Company? It is confidently believed that under a proper system the dead animals may be a source of revenue, if not to the City, certainly to those who are so unfortunate as to lose valuable horses, cows and the like. But if, as a Board of Health, we secure no other advantage than exemption from the nuisance (which is so apparent) arising from throwing these animals and this offal into the waters adjacent to our City and harbor, we shall, I think, be amply justified in breaking up this swindling arrangement, and therefore I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the counsel of this Board take into consideration the facts above recited, and if, in his opinion, the contract between F. I. A. BOOLE, the late City Inspector, and the Long Island Bone Laboratory, dated April 8, 1865, has been violated, he then point out to this Board their legal remedy.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

FAT MELTING—DR. MORRIS' DISCOVERY.

Secretary CLARK read the following paper from Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, showing that after many years of unsuccessful experiment, an effectual method of abating the fat-melting nuisance has been discovered:

*To Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:*

SIR: In compliance with your order for a special report upon the most effectual method to be adopted for abating the nuisance of the effluvia from fat-melting, I have the honor to state:

I have made a thorough personal examination of every place within the City limits where these operations are carried on.

Every facility was afforded, every process fully explained, an anxiety manifested, and a willingness expressed to adopt that which in the judgment of the Board may be decided upon.

The odors which are the cause of so much just complaint, are contained in the gaseous vapor evolved during the melting of the crude animal tissues containing fat.

Fat at one time was regarded as an unmixed organic substance, but the researches of the French chemist, CHEVREUL, first showed it to be composed of several salts, combined with a base, forming a compound, and water.

The principal acids which he discovered are three, called stearine, margarine and olaine or elaine; these combine with the base glycerine, and it is upon the predominance of one or other of these salts, that the consistence of tallow depends.

Chemically pure fats have no taste, smell or color, and leave a grease spot on paper. Practically there are no chemically pure fats manufactured. They are lighter than water, and have a specific gravity of 91 to 94; all of them soluble in ether, a few in alcohol, and none in water. Heated by themselves they will resist an atmosphere of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, but above that decompose; hence their name of fixed oils, in contradistinction to volatile oils, which may be distilled without alteration.

When oils in vats are heated with the hydrated alkalies, such as lime, potash or soda, a process called saponification takes place.

When fats are heated to between 500 and 600 degrees Fahrenheit they begin to undergo decomposition; the base glycerine which they contain is then decomposed, and a product named acroleine—a very acrid, irritating vapor—is set free.

Animal fat, with which this report has special reference, is contained in the adipose or cellular tissue, obtained from slaughtered animals, such as cattle, calves and sheep. This is extracted by exposure to heat of sufficient intensity to liquify the fat and burst the containing cells. It is during this exposure to heat that the foul odors are given off, in the form of gaseous vapor, consisting of sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen and ammoniacal gases; the odor of these is more or less offensive, depending upon the amount of decomposition of the crude material, before the time of heating. These animal tissues containing fat are much more subject to rapid decomposition than other portions of the animal.

When only fresh, recently slaughtered raw, fatty material is used, before decomposition takes place, the smell of melting is not unlike that from the ordinary cooking of fresh meat. From the fact that the butchers, from their scattered localities, (in many instances miles from the fat melting establishments,) either from carelessness or want of time fail to bring their fatty material to the melting house until many hours have elapsed, during which rapid decomposition takes place, arises much of the evil complained of, and it should not altogether be charged upon the tallow melters.

If the slaughtering of cattle could be all done at one or two points, and the melting of the fatty tissues at the same places, this offense (even by the ordinary processes) would be slight, in comparison with what it is under present circumstances. Nevertheless, under any condition, there will always be given off offensive odors during the melting process, from the fact that more or less of nitrogenized matters are being decomposed which are always in combination with those fatty materials.

The methods by which tallow and fats are extracted from the raw animal tissues, as they came under observation in this City, are few, and with some exceptions, of the rudest kind, indeed in most instances, such as were in use four or five hundred years ago. In no branch of the arts, does there seem to be so little advance, notwithstanding the progress of science. Chemistry, which in this business should be the foundation, seems to have been almost utterly ignored, in obtaining this valuable product. The energies of those engaged in the business seem to have been directed to the construction of tall chimneys, in order to diffuse to a great distance, the nuisance created by their ignorance.

Methods have been proposed by science for the extraction of fat by means of the hydro-carbon oils, and by naphtha; also by using bi-sulphide of carbon, in which the yield is much greater, and the product said to be superior. These are patented, but not well understood in this country, although extensively applied in Germany and France.

The processes most usually found in operation in this City, at the present time, are simply by applying heat to the bottom of an open or imperfectly-closed kettle or tank containing the raw fatty material, in all stages of decomposition. These kettles or tanks are connected by flues with tall chimneys, through which the gaseous vapor from the melting tissues is carried and diffused into the surrounding atmosphere, far and near. When heated sufficiently to liquify the fat, it is then dipped into another vessel and allowed to settle, after which it is packed into casks to harden, and then becomes fit for a market.

The animal tissues remaining, called greaves or scrap, are then taken out and pressed into large cakes; these are sold for fattening swine and for manure.

The time, indeed, has arrived when competent authority should take cognizance of this relict of antiquity. Those engaged in it should be compelled to recognize the requirements of sanitary laws, and the advancement of science. Parsimony or ignorance have no right to inflict a nuisance which is declared to be dangerous to health, upon an intelligent public.

Some modifications of this rude process have been made, as a few of more intelligence have become engaged in the business.

Of these there are three, which have so improved the process as to control the escape of the noxious odors.

As it is the purpose of this report to show by what means the suppression of this nuisance can be accomplished, my remarks will be confined to these improvements, which by practical experience at the present time are found to succeed. No doubt other methods and improvements will rapidly follow, when once it is made the interest of parties to discover them.

Two of these modifications are accomplished by condensation and deodorization, and another by decomposition and burning up of the gaseous products evolved during melting.

It is necessary for me here to premise that in all fat or tallow rendering, or oil refining, or bone or offal boiling, the first part of the process should be conducted in steam-tight kettles, tanks or boilers, as in no other way can the escape of the offensive gases or vapor be controlled.

This fact, however, is now proved beyond a doubt—that no chimney can practically be constructed high enough to diffuse these gaseous, noxious effluvia so as to avoid complaints from surrounding neighborhoods. And that these complaints are just and well founded we have shown by the chemical constituents of which the nuisance is composed.

The majority of fat or tallow melters in this City use open or imperfectly closed kettles, which condition allows this pungent, acrid, irritating odor to escape "*ad libitum*," and, although many of them (through a wholesome fear of your sanitary body) have constructed flues from the kettles to carry these vapors and gases into (either over or under) the furnace fire, yet the combustion is so imperfect, (being entirely unscientific,) that really the effect is a more diffusible and pungent odor escapes through the chimney.

The methods which accomplish the suppression or destruction of this great evil in the best manner yet adopted in this city, are these:

The first which I shall describe has been in practical use for a length of time, is that adopted by Mr. ALLAN HAY. The business carried on by this gentleman is that of soap and candle manufacture. After various costly experiments and trials, and an extended observation in both this and other countries, he has adopted for his business the following plan:

A steam tight tank receives the crude, fresh fatty material, directly from the slaughter houses; these are melted by both wet and dry steam, the former within the tank, the latter by an outside jacket; from this tank an iron tube conveys the vapors and gases into a condensing apparatus, where they are resolved into the liquid form, which is now conducted into another vessel, and by the use of disinfectants perfectly deodorized.

This process in his hands is admirably conducted and suppresses the nuisance.

The second which I shall describe is that patented and now in successful practice by Messrs. LOCKWOOD & EVERETT.

They also employ steam tight tanks, into which the fatty materials are placed.

These tanks are heated by steam, applied upon the outside only.

The deleterious gaseous products are forced by the pressure evolved within the tank through an iron pipe connected therewith and continued into a separate and independent furnace, where, by a system of iron coils, which are heated to a red heat, these gaseous vapors are so superheated that they become combustible, when in this condition they are brought by an ingenious and scientific arrangement of argand burners in contact with the flame of the furnace, in combination with sufficient oxygen to produce perfect combustion, and finally passed off by an ordinary chimney without any offensive odor. This process certainly destroys the nuisance, is ingenious, scientific and applicable to a variety of business, now abandoned for the want of it, as impracticable. Much valuable material might be reclaimed and become a revenue to the City, as well as profitable to private enterprise, which is now actually an enormous expense to the City to get rid of, without a profit to any one, by adopting these gentlemen's improvements and patents.

The third which I shall describe is that which is now being adopted, and has been in successful use (on trial) by the Butchers' Melting Association. This plan is patented by Mr. BLACK. This differs in many essentials from either of the others.

A tight cover is applied to the kettle, which allows no escape of steam or gaseous vapor, except through a large chamber, which is so constructed as to form several condensing apparatuses into one continuously.

To this kettle heat is applied by means of a fire underneath instead of steam, with some peculiarities in its application to the kettle; the melting of the tallow is performed in a perfect manner, all the water of the fat being driven off with the gases and by means of the condensing arrangements, so thoroughly washed and diluted as to be lost before coming in contact with the atmosphere. Having the facilities of a large body of water, this part of the condensation and dilution is easily accomplished. Under other circumstances, as for instance, where water facilities could not be had so abundantly, the deodorization would be resorted to in addition.

There are some mechanical devices of Mr. BLACK's used within the kettle which it is unnecessary for me to describe in this special report.

This process effectually rids the community of this great evil. Other modifications are in progress of experiment, but they simply are different suggestions and methods of arriving at the same result, as each finds in his own specialty, or branch of business, some variation or change necessary.

In describing these methods, two distinct and entirely different ways are presented, one by condensation and deodorization; the other by combustion. Both of these are effectual. They perfectly remove all cause of complaint, and rid the community of a dangerous element, which has beyond a doubt undermined the health of many of those who have been compelled to endure it.

These two methods arriving at the one result, may be modified in many ways; the tallow melter, the soap and candle manufacturer, the refiner of oils, and indeed all the various branches connected directly or indirectly with this nuisance, will each find that plan which his interests and specialty require.

In a summary of the foregoing pages I will briefly say: The requirement of the Board of Health in its sanitary capacity is, that the nuisance of this escaping noxious effluvia from fat or tallow melting must be entirely suppressed.

By the adoption of one or other of the modifications herein described, or any other, which shall equally accomplish the end, this requirement will be fulfilled.

All who do not comply with these requirements, now it is proved that they can be done, should be compelled to cease the business.

No business detrimental to the public health, and which is carried on in defiance of great sanitary laws, positively neglecting to adopt the remedies at hand, should be tolerated in civilized communities.

Respectfully submitted,
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector M. B. of Health.

Dr. MORRIS' paper having been ordered on file, Dr. PARKER, speaking in the interest of the ignorant and simple, whom it is sought to impose upon and plunder, requested the Press to say that the physicians of the Board of Health have not approved a protector from cholera, which has been widely advertised as having their approval.

NO MORE SWILL MILK.

Dr. SAMUEL R. PERCY, Special Inspector of Milk, reports that the production of swill milk within the City is at an end, and that so far as his information goes there are no cows now fed upon swill on this island. The number of swill-fed cows in Brooklyn has diminished to a considerable extent, but a large portion of the milk from these animals is sold in the City of New-York. He states that in the pursuit of his duties he has borne in mind that the efforts of the Board of Health have been to prevent diseases from the use of bad milk as well as all other sources. Acting on this principle of prevention he has used his endeavors to get rid of the cows—the source of swill milk—rather than to make long reports of the persons engaged in the sale of the article itself. In other words he has thought it best to destroy the business by stopping the supply, when there would be no report to make of persons violating the law. So far as New-York is concerned the object has been accomplished. More strenuous efforts will be needed to remove the cows from the swill-milk stables of Brooklyn, and he asks the advice of the Board as to what legal steps may properly be taken to bring the full force of the law to bear in abating the business.

OTHER MATTERS.

Dr. E. H. JANES, Sanitary Inspector for the Twentieth Ward, sent in a report as follows:

"A plan for the construction of tenant-house privies far better than the one now generally adopted would be that now in use for many of the public schools. This is what might be called a water-closet, with a trough of sufficient length, so arranged that it may be at any time filled with water, and at any time emptied by the removal of a plug at the opposite end from that in which the water is admitted. This trough, partially filled with water, may be used during an entire day without creating much odor, and at night the plug may be removed altogether. This plug should be of sufficient size to insure the speedy emptying of the receptacle, which, after being emptied, may be thoroughly cleansed by the admission of pure water. The care of the plug should be intrusted to one individual, and the plug should be so secured as to require a key for its removal, so that no improper matter might be allowed to enter the drain-pipe."

The following petition, bearing the signatures of Ex-Mayor C. GODFREY GUNTHER and others, was read and properly referred:

*To the Metropolitan Board of Health:*

Your petitioners, resident and house-owners in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, respectfully state that there is now in full operation on One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Second-avenue, a bone and fat boiling establishment, which is a nuisance, and subjects our families and ourselves to great annoyance and inconvenience—so much so that we are obliged to keep the doors and windows of our houses closed day and night, in consequence of the stench rising from the boiling of bones and fat, thereby preventing our families and ourselves from enjoying the fresh air or taking a meal in comfort. The petitioners further allege that within the last few days several persons have been taken suddenly ill in the neighborhood, and they believe that the illness is caused by the nuisance aforesaid. They therefore petition the Board of Health to take such action as shall save them from further annoyance.

The subject of the removal of the cellar population having been taken up, Judge BOSWORTH informed the Board that it has not, under the general act, though it may have under the Proclamation of Peril, the power of removing the troglodytes. Dr. STONE suggested the propriety of notifying landlords that the Board of Health had forbidden the letting of cellars for human habitations. At this moment two gentlemen entered with injunctions and served them upon President SCHULTZ, and a bystander informed him that he could get seven cents a pound for old paper down in Ann-street. The Board adjourned to 3 P. M., next Friday.

### The Sanitary Police Report.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending June 26, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of complaints of nuisances received | 495 |
| No. of notices served for abatement | 650 |
| No. of nuisances abated under service of notice | 424 |
| No. of sinks and water-closets cleansed | 582 |
| REMOVED FROM CITY LIMITS. | |
| No. of loads of night soil | 2,326 |

Number of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats and calves seized, "Bobs,"—1,063.
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork and fish seized—3,950 pounds.
Number of barrels of offal—5,800.

### A New Museum.

The New-York Museum Association, of which Mr. JOHN BANVARD is President, have commenced the erection of a museum building in Broadway, and the work is rapidly progressing. The building will comprise Nos. 1,217, 1,219, 1,221, 1,223 and 1,225 Broadway, will have a frontage of 85 feet, and will extend back 200 feet. It will be built of brick, and will be four stories in height. The front will be vitrified, thus adding greatly to its effect. Commodious balconies will project from each story. An ornamental observatory will surmount the whole. In the rear of the building the theatre will be located, the lecture-room being beneath the theatre. In the latter, scientific experiments will be exhibited, illustrated somewhat after the manner of those at the Polytechnic Institute of London.

The stage of the theatre will be the broadest in the City, and the scenery, it is expected, will be of a very superior character. A gallery of paintings and engravings and a hall of statuary will be among the attractions of the Museum.

A large number of curiosities and objects of interest have already been collected, and it is thought that the establishment will be opened before the end of the year. The association has a capital of $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares. Mr. JOHN BANVARD, the President, will have the entire management of the Museum.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

### New Grammar School in Harlem—Re-establishment of the Evening Schools—Reorganization.

At the meeting of the Board on Wednesday evening, President McLEAN in the chair, after the presentation of various communications from Ward Trustees, Commissioner LANDON moved that the sum of $6,000, or such sum as the Finance Committee may deem just and proper be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a school site situated on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, commencing 100 feet east of the Second-avenue, on which, to erect a Grammar School-house in the Twelfth Ward, providing said site is not less than 150 feet front and rear by one-half of the block in depth; but no part of the money to be paid until the certificate of the Counsel to the Corporation is on file in the Clerk's office, that the title to said lots on the site is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Commissioner BLOOMFIELD said that at the last meeting of the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, a resolution resembling the one proposed by Mr. LANDON was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Board of Education. Mr. BLOOMFIELD, as a member of the Committee on Sites and New Schools, had viewed the property which it was now proposed to purchase, and it seemed to him that the price named is exorbitant. He had been offered eight lots of ground on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street at $700 each, or eight lots on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street at $800 each; and as these lots are in no wise inferior to the proposed site in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and particularly as they are cheaper by $2,600, he desired that the alternative be offered the Finance Committee of accepting them in the event of their not taking the site in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

Commissioner MILLER assured the Board that $6,600 is a reasonable price for such lots as it is proposed to acquire in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and as everybody perceived the absolute and immediate necessity of a new school edifice in the Twelfth Ward, he hoped that the Board would authorize the Finance Committee to proceed without delay.

After animated discussion, in which Commissioners FARR, HITCHMAN, LANDON, MILLER and BLOOMFIELD participated, the resolution, with Commissioners BLOOMFIELD's suggestion annexed, was adopted.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The order of the evening being the report of Commissioners TURNER, WARREN, WEST HITCHMAN, DUPIGNUC, POST and VANCE, the Committee on Consolidation of Schools, was taken up, and after the report had been made subject of discursive discussion, it was adopted as it came from the hands of the Committee, as follows:

SECTION 1. Evening Schools shall be established in such of the school-houses or other buildings now used for school purposes, and in such other places as the Board of Education shall, from time to time, deem expedient, and the following rules and regulations are hereby established for the government of the same:

SEC. 2. There shall be one term of the Evening Schools, commencing on the first Monday of October, and continuing eighteen weeks, exclusive of the usual holiday vacation.

SEC. 3. The schools shall be opened at 7 o'clock, and closed at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, of the usual school days. The doors shall be opened at 6:40 o'clock, at which time the teachers shall be present, to maintain order and to make all necessary preparations for the commencement of the school exercises. It shall also be the duty of the principal of each school to be in attendance at the school building one week before the commencement of the term, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock each evening, for the examination, registry and classification of pupils applying for admission.

SEC. 4. The Trustees of each Ward in which evening schools are located must nominate to the Board of Education, at its first stated session in September, a principal and assistant teachers for said schools. The assistant teachers must be nominated in the order in which the trustees desire them to be appointed and employed. An assistant teacher will be appointed for every thirty pupils in average attendance during the preceding term; and where schools have not been heretofore held, an assistant teacher will be appointed for every forty pupils, registered pursuant to section 3, previous to and in attendance on the first night of the term. All assistants shall hold their situations in the order in which they are appointed. When there is less than an average of thirty pupils to a teacher, the last teacher appointed shall be discharged. Additional teachers may be appointed on the evidence of an increased attendance, pursuant to the requirements of section 13. Those nominated as Principals must have received a grade A certificate; and no female teacher shall be employed in any male evening school who has not had at least two years experience as a teacher in a male Grammar School; and no teacher shall be appointed as a principal or assistant in any evening school unless specially licensed as such teacher by the City Superintendent of Schools.

SEC. —. No pupil shall be admitted to the evening schools except those whose ages or avocations are such as to prevent their attending the day schools. Said pupils at the time they apply for admission shall be accompanied by some responsible person, or shall present a certificate satisfactory to the principal, attesting their identity and respectability; but no male pupil shall be admitted who has not attained the age of fourteen years, and no female pupil shall be admitted who has not attained the age of twelve years.

SEC. 5. Reading, spelling, definitions and penmanship, shall be taught in all the classes. Geography shall be taught by means of outline maps and oral explanations, in those classes whose grade in arithmetic is above the fifth prescribed for grammar schools. Arithmetic shall be taught in part by mental exercises, in calculation and analysis, with practical applications of the principles and rules.

SEC. 6. The principal shall keep records of the admission, attendance and scholarship of the pupils, and shall report at the close of each term to this Board, the whole number taught, with the average attendance for the term, together with such other information as may be required.

SEC. 7. The Principal shall cause to be furnished to each pupil the necessary books and stationery, and keep an account of the same, and hold the pupil responsible for their proper use and return.

SEC. 8. The Principal may discharge a pupil for disobedience or improper conduct, and at the expiration of each week shall transmit to the Principal of every other school of the same sex a list of the names of all pupils thus discharged. No pupil discharged for misconduct shall be admitted again into any evening school without the consent of the City Superintendent of Schools.

SEC. 9. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted in any evening school.

SEC. 10. Pupils shall, in all cases, be classified according to their progress in study, and the grades in the branches prescribed be made as near as possible to correspond to those of Primary and Grammar Schools.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Schools, or his assistants, to examine all pupils who shall have been sufficiently regular in their attendance during the session, so that their progress in scholarship may be known and reported to this Board. Certificates shall be awarded for regular and punctual attendance and correct deportment, specifying also the grade of scholarship attained by the pupil. It shall also be the duty of the Superintendent of Schools to report to this Board the number of certificates awarded, and the grade of classes in the evening schools, and the condition and progress of each school.

SEC. 12. No lecture, exhibition, or any other departure from the usual order of exercises, shall be permited by the Principal, without the written consent, previously given, of the Superintendent of Schools.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the principals of evening schools to report to the Clerk every two weeks, commencing from the opening of said schools, the average attendance of pupils and the number of teachers employed therein, exclusive of the Principal. If it shall appear that there is an excess of teachers over and above one teacher (exclusive of the Principal) to every 30 pupils in the average attendance for two weeks next preceeding, the Clerk shall immediately notify the last teacher appointed that his or her services are no longer required. If it shall appear by said report that there is an increased average attendance sufficient to warrant the employment of an additional teacher, he may warrant the employment of such additional teacher, provided said teacher has the proper license, and is recommended for the situation by the Trustees of the ward in which the school is located, said action being subject to the approval of this Board.

SEC. 14. The Trustees for each Ward in which evening schools are located, shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of evening schools, consistent with the by-laws of this Board, and provide and procure and furnish the necessary books and stationery for the use of the teachers and scholars in said schools, and provide suitable places to keep the property of the evening schools separate and apart from that of the Grammar and Primary Schools, subject to the by-laws and regulations of this Board governing Grammar and Primary Schools in relation to supplies and books. They shall audit all bills for teachers' and janitors' salaries, and other expenses, incurred by them, and keep an accurate account of the expenditures for Evening Schools distinct from those of the Grammar and Primary Schools, and the said salaries and bills, when certified to be correct by a majority of said Trustees, shall be paid by the President and Clerk of the Board, if in their opinion the bills are reasonable and proper, by warrants countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

SEC. 15. One assistant teacher may be employed in each School to teach foreign pupils the English language, but shall be counted in the regular corps of teachers and paid as such.

SEC. 16. The salaries paid shall be as follows, for the time actually employed:

Male Teachers, Principals, $3 50 per night; Male Teachers, Assistants, $2 50 per night; Female Teachers, Principals, $2 75 per night; Female Teachers, Assistants, $1 50 per night. Forty dollars, in addition to the fixed salary will be allowed for the term, to the teacher who conducts the music. Janitors, not exceeding $1 50 per night. The Evening Schools shall be located as follows:

| Male. | Female. |
|---|---|
| *First District.* | |
| G. S. No. 1, in 4th Ward. | G. S. No. 24, in 6th Ward. |
| G. S. No. 44, in 5th Ward. | G. S. No. 38, in 8th Ward. |
| *Second District.* | |
| G. S. No. 31, in 7th Ward. | G. S. No. 21, in 14th Ward. |
| G. S. No. 42, in 10th Ward. | G. S. No. 34, in 13th Ward. |
| *Third District.* | |
| G. S. No. 16, in 9th Ward. | G. S. No. 11, in 16th Ward. |
| *Fourth District.* | |
| G. S. No. 36, in 11th Ward. | G. S. No. 15, in 11th Ward. |
| G. S. No. 13, in 17th Ward. | G. S. No. 19, in 17th Ward. |
| *Fifth District.* | |
| P. S. No. 28, in 18th Ward. | |
| *Sixth District.* | |
| G. S. No. 48, in 20th Ward. | G. S. No. 33, in 20th Ward. |
| G. S. No. 49, in 21st Ward. | G. S. No. 14, in 21st Ward. |
| *Seventh District.* | |
| G. S. No. 39, in 12th Ward. | G. S. No. 37, in 12th Ward. |
| G. S. No. 17, in 22d Ward. | G. S. No. 28, in 23d Ward. |
| G. S. No. 18, in 19th Ward. | G. S. No. 53, in 19th Ward. |

REORGANIZATION.

Commissioner VANCE, from the Committee to which had been referred a resolution proposing to reduce the expenses of the Clerk's office, reported the following resolutions, under which the expenses are to be reduced $5,362 50 annually:

*Resolved*, That the office of Deputy Clerk, Clerk of the Depository and Clerk to the Superintendent of School Buildings, be and they hereby are declared abolished on and after the first day of September next, and that said Clerks have leave of absence until that time.

*Resolved*, That the salaries per annum of the persons hereinafter named be fixed as follows: EDGAR HOWLAND, $2,250; JOHN G. WHITE and JAMES W. MILLER respectively, $1,800; EDWARD VAN SAUN, $600, and that of the Messenger $1,000; this resolution to take effect on and after the first day of September next, with the exception of that referring to the salary of the Messenger, which shall take effect immediately.

The resolutions having been adopted, Commissioner VANCE moved that the office of Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools be created, and that the salary attached thereto be $3,000 a year, the appointment to take effect on the 1st of July. The Board, having agreed to the motion, went into ballot, and Maj. GEORGE W. COOPER received the vote of every member present. Maj. COOPER resigned the position of Chief Auditor of the Board of Education, and after aiding in raising the Ironsides Regiment, went out to Florida with that gallant body as Captain, and returned as Major.

On motion of Commissioner ALLEN, the Board, after tedious discussion of an avalanche of amendments, voted that the public schools be closed for the week on Tuesday next, and that thereafter, until the annual vacation, the teachers be authorised to close their daily sessions at 2 P. M.

On motion of Commissioner MILLER, it was voted that the President and Clerk sign no warrants for the payment of any principal who may close a school before the hour designated, and that the clerk be directed to notify all principals of the passage of this resolution.

The Board adjourned to the 11th of July.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

### American Line of Steamers to Bremen—Trial Trip of the New Steamship Western Metropolis—Manley's Patent Paddle-Wheels—A Successful Experiment and a Convivial Party.

As early as 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a goodly crowd of gentlemen, including many intimately connected with the shipping interests of New-York, assembled at the office of "The North American Lloyd," No. 45 Beaver-street, for the purpose of embarking on board the elegant ocean steamship *Western Metropolis*, belonging to the New-York and Bremen line, which was to make her trial trip, postponed from Thursday on account of inauspicious weather.

Perhaps a few words in reference to the Company which has just introduced this beautiful steamship to the notice of the public, would prove an acceptable preface to an introduction to the ship itself. "The North American Lloyd" is announced as one of the only two American Companies running a line of steamships for the carrying of freight and passengers to Europe. Several enterprising gentlemen, including such substantial business men as WM. H. WEBB, E. W. BARSTOW, WM. RUGER and numerous others, believing that, with the close of the war, America should once more assume her rights upon the seas—rights which during four years of most unfortunate civil strife, had been monopolized by other powers, united together in the formation of a steamship company, which should offer to the millions of people in foreign lands the readiest means of transporting themselves and families to the land of freedom and equal rights. With this end in view a steamship company, entitled, "The North American Lloyd" was organized on the 6th of November, 1865, for the purpose of running a weekly line of fast and commodious steamships between this port and Bremen. It is a well known fact that by far the better class of emigrants destined for this country are reached immediately at the City of Bremen. Heretofore these emigrants have been obliged to seek passage *via* Liverpool and other ports. "The American Lloyd," immediately upon being organized, purchased the elegant steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, and started them upon their regular trips. They returned laden each with 1,200 emigrants; and so great has been the demand since for passage to this country that the Company has been compelled to charter other steamships, and so keep six running regularly. They recently purchased the steamship *Western Metropolis*, which was built in 1863. This ship has been employed in Government service from the hour of completion to the hour of purchase by the "Lloyd." On falling into their possession in December last, she was immediately put upon the docks and subjected to rigid overhauling and repairs. Among the many improvements made to her was the substitution of new boilers for her old ones, a sheathing of her hull with six-inch oak plank to a height of six feet above her water-line, and the substitution of Manley's patent paddle-wheels for the old ones which she possessed.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the huge and majestic steamship was towed from the Atlantic Docks to a point in the Bay where the excursionists were transferred from the little steamer *Schultz* to the deck of her larger sister. A few minutes only elapsed before we were under a good head of steam, gliding rapidly down the Bay. The great feature which all had come to observe and criticise, was the "Manley Patent Paddle-Wheels." No sooner had they commence to revolve than all on board rushed to the side to obtain a view of the manner in which they acted.

This wheel is the invention of Mr. WM. R. MANLEY, of New-York, the patent right being owned by a company of wealthy gentlemen, interested in the American shipping interest, and of which Capt. "JOE" COMSTOCK is President. Although previously used upon experimental steamboats, this wheel has not heretofore been applied to any ocean steamer. It is described as a vertical paddle-wheel, the buckets of which always preserve a line perpendicular to the line of flotation. The style of paddle-wheel in common use expends a large portion of the power of the engine uselessly in consequence of the buckets or paddles striking the water at an angle and pressing it downward, and in lifting a heavy volume of water with it again as it rises to the surface. The manley wheel obviates this waste of power by placing the paddles in such position on the wheel as to cause them to enter and leave the water on edge, thus striking the water with a very narrow surface only. The power of the engine, instead of being wasted in depressing and lifting water, is thus expended wholly in the propulsion of the vessel. The "Manley" wheels of the *Western Metropolis* are made entirely of iron, with the exception of the paddles, which are of wood. They were built by the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Company, and are pronounced by Mr. MANLEY to be that article so seldom encountered, "an honest job." The wheels are 32 feet in diameter from centre to centre, with 12 paddles to each wheel. Each paddle is 7 feet long by 3 inches wide, each wheel weighing 22 tons, which is about two-thirds the weight of the ordinary wheel. It is claimed that this wheel will give greatly increased speed to any vessel adopting it, and consequently secure a saving of one-seventh in the amount of coal consumed. To those who witnessed the working of the *Western Metropolis* yesterday, this claim, will not appear at all extravagant. It will be necessary to give a description of the vessel in order to explain the advantage of the "Manley" wheel over those in general use.

The *Western Metropolis* was built in 1863, and immediately on being completed was chartered by the Government, and employed during the continuance of the war in transporting troops. She is 293 feet long, over all, 40 feet beam, 16 feet deep in the hold, and of 2,800 tons burden. She has ample accommodation for 1,000 steerage passengers, while her cabins, calculated to carry 100 each of the first and second class, are unequalled for elegance and comfort by any vessel leaving this port. Her first cabin is directly amidship, and not subject to that oscillating motion so conducive to seasickness which is found at the bow or stern of a vessel. She cost the Company $300,000, and now, with the improvements recently made in her by the Company, is considered worth $800,000. With the old wheels with which she was formerly propelled her maximum of speed with thirty pounds of steam was nine knots an hour.

During the run down the bay yesterday one or two stoppages occurred to afford the engineer an opportunity to properly adjust her machinery. When at length everything was put in proper working order, the maximum number of revolutions of the wheels per minute was 19—the average 15. With 27 pounds of steam she acquired a speed of 14½ knots per hour, and actually ran a distance of 19 miles in 1 hour and 11 minutes. The Chief-Engineer, who has had charge of her engines ever since they were built, and at first prejudiced against what he termed the "new-fangled idea," but after the results attained yesterday, expressed his belief that the "Manley wheel" was the best thing afloat, and could not be excelled. There were on board several engineers and others, who are persistent in their endeavors to secure for our commerce all things tending to improve its condition, who expressed their unqualified approval of the working of the new wheels.

One advantage which they possess, if none other, should commend them to the travelling public. In consequence of the easy and graceful manner in which the paddles leave the water, there is, comparatively speaking, no ensuing commotion at the sides of the ship, and consequently no vibration as is usual with other wheels. While a moderately heavy swell was running outside, the reporter's could write on deck with as much facility as if seated at their office table; while in the cabin it was impossible to tell whether or not the ship was moving. The little steamer *Schultz* which kept alongside during the trip, pitched and tossed to an extent which gave landsmen a feeling of nausea to witness, yet the *Western Metropolis* was as steady and trim as the sidewalk in Broadway. This result is achieved by the mode in which the wheels are set. It is customary with the ordinary wheels to set them so that when the ship has a full cargo her wheels have a moderate dip in the water, and, consequently, when a few tons of coal have been used, the vessel rises and the paddles have no hold upon the water to prevent her from pitching, tossing and rocking to and fro. "Manley" wheels, in consequence of their vertical construction, are set so low that when the ship is light they have a deep hold in the water and keep her steady. Yesterday, the vessel, having her supply of coal on board for a trip across the Atlantic, and only a few tons of freight the wheels had a dip of six feet. Owing to the fact that the ship was to depart for Bremen at 4 o'clock last night, her trial trip was somewhat curtailed, and she returned to her dock at 3 o'clock. Every one was delighted with the excursion, and satisfied that this, the first introduction of the "Manley" wheel on an ocean steamer, marks a new epoch in the history of our merchant marine. The "North American Lloyd" deserves every credit for having encouraged the introduction of an improvement of such value to our commerce as this promises to be. The festivities usual upon such an occasion were not lacking yesterday, and the guests of the Company were supplied with good fare in a substantial and liquid form with a lavish hand. Among the persons present interested in the success of the experiment were Capt. JOE COMSTOCK, Mr. MANLEY, EMIL GRANIER, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Dr. GILLETTE, Mr. KNAPP, and Mr. KELLY of the New-York Post-office, the managers of the Company, several ladies, members of the Press, and numerous others. The following are the names of the officers of the *Western Metropolis*: HERMAN SANDERS, who has been fifteen years in the Bremen trade, Captain; First Mate, DEIDRICH ZAGER; Second Mate, LOUIS RAUDRUPT; Chief Engineer, GEO. H. TITCOMB; First Assistant Engineer, EDWARD START; Second Assistant Engineer, THOS. McDONALD. The improvements in the *Western Metropolis* have been made under the supervision of CHARLES BUSHER, Superintendent of the North American Lloyd, to whom is due in a great measure the early completion of the ship and her elegant finish throughout.

## ARREST OF A FORGER.

### An Extensive Series of Forgeries Discovered—Large Sums of Money Obtained by Means of False Checks.

A very important arrest was made yesterday afternoon by the Police of an alleged forger, whose scheme of operations seems to have been on a most extensive scale. It appears that the accused, ALBERT UNTERHOLZ, a German, 25 years of age, who was arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, assisted by Bank Detective HAYS, went to the printing establishment of Messrs. F. HEPPENHEIMER & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 North William-street, on the 21st inst., and ordered one thousand checks on the American Exchange National Bank, giving the clerk to understand that the order came from Messrs. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, brokers, doing business at No. 18 Exchange-place. As he left the order UNTERHOLZ desired that a sample of the checks should be sent to No. 127 Mulberry-street, as soon as possible. This request was complied with; but the messenger was unable to find the person who had left the order or ascertain his whereabouts. When he returned to the printing office Mr. HEPPENHEIMER called upon Mr. UNDERWOOD, and exhibiting the sample, asked him if it would suit. Mr. UNDERWOOD was considerably astonished, and informed his visitor that as he had plenty of blank checks in hand he did not desire a fresh supply. An explanation ensued, which resulted in Capt. JOURDAN and Detective BANKS being called in and the case placed in their hands. A consultation with Mr. HEPPENHEIMER followed, as a matter of course, and while the officers were gathering up the facts in the case, the subject of their conversation came into the printing office and asked to see the proof which he had ordered. He was handed one, when he immediately departed with it in his possession. On reaching the street he was arrested by the two officers and lodged in a cell in the Sixth Ward Station-house. He, however, refused to make any statements, and still remains obdurate.

From subsequent inquiries, however, Capt. JOURDAN learned that on the 3d of February a draft for $4,891 13, drawn on the Merchants' National Bank by T. ZIZINIA, of No. 18 South William-street, and made payable to the order of the bearer, "E. M." had been presented and paid by the Bank, and it was afterward discovered to have been a forgery.

It was also found that this check had been ordered to be printed at an establishment at the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, in precisely the same way as in the former case. On being confronted with the prisoner, the proprietor of the printing-office immediately identified him as the person who gave him the order. It has also been ascertained that the Bank of the Republic has been swindled out of $7,000 by similar means, and it is supposed by the same person.

The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, Police Court and remanded for examination to be held to-day. It is expected that a large number of our leading banks and merchants have been victimized by these nefarious means. Those wishing to see the accused can do so readily by calling at the Franklin-street Station-house. It is stated that Mr. UNDERWOOD and others have recently received a large number of letters from strangers on business topics, and it is supposed that it is by these means that the forgers obtained their signatures to practice on.

### Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday at Fireman's Hall. Present Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

The following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From the Metropolitan Board of Health, requesting the use of a steam fire-engine for the purpose of testing the effect of extreme heat as a disinfectant.

From STEINWAY & SONS, as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

*To the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:*

GENTS: We deem it our duty to hereby express to you our thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which the Department extinguished a fire which broke out last night in our boiler vaults, located in the rear of our factory. We would especially call your attention to Mr. F. WALL, driver of No. 8 Engine, who, we learn, gave the alarm. Within a few minutes after the discovery of the fire, there were several streams of water turned on, and the fire at once subdued, so that we suffered no damage whatever. The energy and efficiency displayed by the Department on this occasion was in the highest degree commendable. Yours, very respectfully,
STEINWAY & SONS.

From the West Side Association, requesting that the nitro-glycerine stored in the vicinity of Eighty-third-street and Ninth-avenue may be removed.

From the Board of Metropolitan Police, requesting permission to occupy Hose-house in Worth-street for the temporary accommodation of the Sixth Precinct Police.

Commissioner ABBE presented the report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, making the following disposition of complaints which had been referred to them:

James Burke, Engine Company No. 32, dismissed.

Wm. P. Daniels, Foreman Engine Company No. 34, charge sustained and judgment suspended.

Henry Murray, Engine Company No. 12, complaint dismissed.

Benjamin Kocks, Engine Company No. 2, complaint dismissed.

M. Shaunnessay, District Engineer, and H. A. Linden, Engine Company No. 23, complaint dismissed.

John Slattery, Engineer Steamer No. 23, dismissed.

Thomas Haines, Engine Company No. 16, dismissed.

Wm. Cavanagh, Engine Company No. 24, fined one day's pay.

Chas. F. Golden, Engine Company No. 14, fined five days' pay.

J. F. McLoughlin, Engine Company No. 5, fined ten days' pay.

John P. Ryan, Engine Company No. 10, dismissed.

Commissioner ENGS presented a report relative to Engine Company No. 32, accompanied with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners having in charge the lower districts of the City be instructed to ascertain on what terms they can procure, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable site for Engine Company No. 32, and report to this Board at the earliest possible date.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY reported that the Board of Estimate, as provided by section 10 of the act creating the Department, convened at the Mayor's office on the 27th inst.—present, His Honor JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor, M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller, and Commissioners ENGS, BROWN, ABBE and PINCKNEY—and agreed upon the following estimate of the expenses of the Department for the year 1867:

| | |
|---|---|
| New apparatus | $45,000 |
| Buildings, repairs to | 15,000 |
| Repair-yard, machine-shop, materials and pay of workmen | 25,000 |
| Coal for steamers | 6,000 |
| Coal, anthracite | 7,000 |
| Contingencies | 15,000 |
| Gas | 10,000 |
| Hose-shop and wages of workmen | 10,000 |
| Horses | 5,000 |
| Horse-feed | 26,800 |
| Horse-shoeing | 3,500 |
| Harness and wages of workmen | 4,000 |
| Rents | 1,000 |
| Supplies | 20,000 |
| Salaries | 470,000 |
| Telegraph Department and pay of bell-ringers | 37,200 |
| Wood | 5,000 |
| Total | $70 ,000 |

The Board then adjourned.

### A Card from Solomon Harris.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 29, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As you published in your paper of Thursday morning an account of my arrest on a charge of burglary, I ask that you will be kind enough to publish this note. The statement and charge is a perversion of the facts connected with the case, and I respectfully ask a suspension of public opinion until a judicial investigation is had, as I am perfectly innocent of any crime.

SOLOMON HARRIS,
No. 374 Grand-street.

### Large Fire in a Cotton Warehouse—Aggregate Loss Estimated at $60,000.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer NEALIS, of the First Precinct, discovered flames issuing from the windows on the second floor of No. 61 Stone-street, occupied by WALL & PINCKNEY, as a cotton warehouse. An alarm was soon sounded, and the firemen speedily on the spot. The building is 4½ stories high, and extends into and includes No. 9 South William-street. Owing to the exertions of the Fire Department, acting under the directions of Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND, the flames were so far checked that the greater portion of the cotton stored in the building was saved from material damage, and the further ravages of the fire prevented. Messrs. WALL & PINCKNEY had 521 bales of cotton stored in the building—259 belonging to themselves, 122 to R. L. MAITLAND, 44 to SEMS & HUFER, 15 to WM. SCOTT, and 12 to A. H. and J. H. HUDSON, the remaining 69 bales being in small lots, owned by different dealers. The loss on cotton is estimated $50,000. WALL & PINCKNEY are insured for $45,000 in the Resolute, Market, Metropolitan and other City insurance companies. Messrs. HUDSON are insured for $1,600 in the American. On the William-street front the first floor is occupied by B. J. H. TRASK, agent for the Union Navigation Company. Loss in office furniture, $500, not insured. The basement is occupied by MICHAEL COLLIGAN, cotton broker, who had 139 bales in store, 75 being his own property, 46 belonging to J. H. SMALLWOOD & Co., and 12 to BENNER & BROWN. The loss on this cotton by water is estimated at $4,000. Mr. COLLIGAN is insured for $10,000 in the Resolute Insurance Company. Messrs. WALL & PINCKNEY own the entire building, which is damaged to the extent of $6,000; not insured. No. 11 South William-street is damaged by water to the extent of $2,000, and is owned by C. H. SANDS and occupied by LAWRENCE, GILES & Co., general merchants, who also lose about $2,500 on their stock, damaged by water. The building is insured for $13,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company, and the stock for $40,000 in the Metropolitan, American and Commonwealth Insurance Companies. The firemen were kept busy all day yesterday at work on the burning cotton, and they deserve credit for their skillful manner of treating the conflagration.

### Celebration of the Fourth—Prospect of a Public Display of Fireworks.

The following correspondence has taken place between Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, manufacturers of fireworks, and the Mayor:

OFFICE OF J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-street.

*Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York:*

SIR: The numerous regrets expressed by prominent individuals, and by several of the City newspapers, that the anniversary of American Independence should not be appropriately celebrated in New-York, have prompted us to tender such a display of fireworks as your Honor and the honorable Comptroller may deem advisable, and for which you may feel yourselves at liberty to use your influence to have us reimbursed by the ensuing Legislature.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
J. G. & I. EDGE.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

*Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge:*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of this date tendering such a display of fireworks in the public parks of this City, on the 4th of July, as may be approved by the Comptroller and myself, upon the understanding that we shall use our influence with the next Legislature to secure an appropriation for the payment of the same.

I regret exceedingly that in consequence of the smallness of the appropriation for City Contingencies, and the legal prohibition against incurring liabilities in excess of it, the City Authorities cannot make the necessary and proper arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. It is the first time in the history of the country that it has ever happened, and I hope it will be the last.

While, therefore, we cannot incur any obligations in behalf of the City to pay you for the fireworks which you propose to exhibit, I give you my assurance that I will use whatever influence I may possess with the next Legislature to secure an appropriation from which you can be paid.

The Comptroller assures me that he will do the same, and we will arrange with you in regard to the amount to which you will be limited.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
I concur in the above.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ORDER FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following General Order has been issued by the Superintendent of the Police to the Captains of all the precincts in the Metropolitan District:

OFFICE OF SUP'T. OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 460.—Capt. ——: You will, on July 4, order the whole of your command on duty, except those detailed to the central office. You will not excuse any member of your command on that day. You will admonish your command to act with forbearance, but, if needful, promptly and decidedly in quelling any breach of the peace. Dangerous fireworks, such as double-headers, snakes, &c., are especially prohibited by the Corporation ordinances, under severe penalties, and their use must be prevented. You will be careful to keep a sufficient reserve in the Station for any sudden emergency that may occur, either in your precinct or out of it. That reserve must be ready at a moment's warning. You will also see that your telegraph instrument is in proper working order, and promptly attended to by the Sergeant in command.

### The Site for the New Post-office.

A meeting took place yesterday between a Committee of the Sinking Fund Commission and a Joint Committee of the Common Council, in regard to offering the lower end of the City Hall Park to the Government as a site for the new Post-office and United States Court Rooms.

The Committee of the Sinking Fund Commission proposed to give the Government the lower end of the Park, comprising 65,259 square feet—twenty-six full building lots—for $500,000 with a reservation in the deed that if the property should be used for any other purpose than that designated, it should revert to the City.

(The property is valued at $1,500,000.)

Councilman MACKAY moved that the price be $750,000, and that no reservation be inserted in the deed.

The City Chamberlain and the members of the Councilmanic Committee expressed themselves in favor of this amount.

After considerable discussion, a motion to adjourn to noon to-day was adopted, and invitations were dispatched to Postmaster KELLY and Mr. A. A. LOW to attend the next meeting.

### The Seventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, Invited to Visit Paris.

The following letter, from Americans now resident in Paris, was received by Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, yesterday:

*To Col. Emmons Clark and the officers and soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York:*

The undersigned, citizens of the United States in Paris, feeling desirous of presenting to the view of the Old World a fair specimen of the citizen soldiery of the United States, and at the same time to indicate to the people of France the kindly feelings which must ever exist between the two nations, would respectfully suggest that in no better way could this bond be strengthened than by a visit from a Regiment so well known as the Seventh, not only for its military discipline and correct drill but for the gentlemanly bearing of its members. A visit of American soldiers to France would recall to the minds of both nations the visit to our country of the French Army during the Revolution, and would be considered as an earnest evidence of our desire always to retain the most pleasant relations. The Universal Exhibition, to take place in 1867, offers special inducements for a visit to Paris, with sufficient time in advance in which to prepare. The members of the Seventh Regiment may feel assured that no efforts will be spared by Americans in Paris to make the visit a pleasant one and long to be remembered.

Signed by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor of the American Chapel, and about 200 others.

### Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Frederick William March.... Winter
2. Overture to "La Fille du Regiment".... Donizetti
3. Keliogg Waltz.... Jaunotta
4. Finale from Seventh Symphonie.... L. Von Beethoven

PART SECOND.

5. La Violetta Mazurka.... C. Faust
6. Overture to "William Tell".... Rossini
7. Part Song "Farewell to the Forest".... Mendelssohn
8. Grand Selection from "Mansaniello".... Auber

PART THIRD.

9. Quadrille Irish Melodies.... Jullien
10. Tritsch Tratsch Polka.... Strauss
11. Miserere from "Il Trovatore."
12. Pavilion Galop.... H. B. Dodworth

### The Late Murder in Centre-street.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A number of misstatements have been made concerning the character of JAMES BRENNAN, the unfortunate young man who was murdered on Saturday evening last, by the keeper of a Centre-street brothel. These errors have occasioned great pain to the surviving members of the family of the deceased, and it is but just that they should be corrected. It is not true that JAMES BRENNAN was well known to the Police "as a bullying, quarrelsome person, with no visible means of support." He was noted as a quiet, peaceable young man, and was, at the time of his death, in the employment of ALDEN & BARRETT, silver-platers in Liberty-street. He was so much esteemed by his employers that they paid him half-wages while they had not work for him. At the time of his murder he had in his pocket part of the money so received by him but a few hours previously. It is not true that his brother, JACK BRENNAN, was the murderer of a butcher named "MONCK, of Central Market." On the contrary, MONCK was his friend. It is not true that JACK BRENNAN died in the State Prison. He was pardoned out by Governor Seymour, and died peaceably at his own residence in this city, and his funeral was attended by a large number of the most respectable friends. It is not true that the deceased attacked the brothel-keeper with a knife. No such evidence was offered on the inquest. It is extremely afflicting to the sorrowing members of the family to have such unnecessary allusions made to past events of the most harrassing nature. The deceased was no doubt persuaded on by BISHOP to accompany him to the saloon, but it is not true that he was in the habit of bullying in such places, "with no possible means of support," as his occupation of silver-plating would seem to indicate.

It is true that the mother of the deceased was accidentally killed by falling from the roof of a house. She was engaged at the time in hanging up clothes to dry. One of the brothers (WILLIAM) was killed while nobly fighting with his regiment in the Corcoran Legion, at the battle of the Wilderness; and JAMES served honorably for two years in the Fifth Excelsior Regiment, HOOKER's Division. The deceased has boarded with me, his married sister, at No. 251 West Eighteenth-street, for three years past, and is well known and respected in that neighborhood.

MARGARET CLARK.

### Base Ball.

PATTERSON OF NEW-YORK VS. ACTIVE OF NEWARK.

One of the most closely contested games of the season was played on the 25th inst. between the above-mentioned celebrated junior Clubs, on the Eureka grounds at Newark, and was won by one run by the Pattersons, after a very interesting game of eleven innings. We append the score:

| PATTERSON. | Outs. | Runs. | ACTIVE. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milligan, 2d b. | 5 | 2 | P. Hayes, 3d b. | 3 | 3 |
| Miller, 3d b. | 4 | 2 | Ehlers, c. f. | 1 | 5 |
| Coombs, c. | 6 | 1 | Beans, 2d b. | 4 | 2 |
| Pennington, c. f. | 4 | 1 | Grill, r. f. | 4 | 1 |
| Reed, r. f. | 3 | 4 | Sine, c. | 3 | 2 |
| Selleck, 1st b. | 3 | 2 | Fell, p. | 6 | 0 |
| Ryan, l. f. | 3 | 3 | Hayes, s. s. | 1 | 0 |
| Southworth, p. | 2 | 3 | Harrison, 1st b. | 6 | 0 |
| Johnson, s. s. | 3 | 2 | Cobbs, l. f. | 5 | 1 |
| Total | 33 | 20 | Total | 33 | 19 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th. | 11th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patterson | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| Active | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 |

Umpire—Mr. KIRKPATRICK, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MORTON and GOODERSON.
Time of Game—3 hours.

ACTIVE OF NEW-YORK VS. ENTERPRISE OF BROOKLYN.

The first game of a home-and-home match between these two well-known Clubs will be played to-day, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BURGLARY IN SPRING-STREET.

Officer STEVENSON, of the Eighth Precinct, while on post in Thompson-street, between Spring and Prince, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, met a man carrying a bag on his back, and being suspicious, stopped him. As he did so the officer noticed two other men, who were coming up in the rear, drop a bag they had with them and run away. He accordingly arrested the first man, and conveyed him and the two bags to the Water-street Station-house. On their arrival there the prisoner gave his name as JOHN B. CHASE. The bags were found to contain a large quantity of cigars, and on searching CHASE two brass keys, a large iron store key and a number of pawn tickets were found in his possession. Subsequently the officer making the arrest, learned that the premises, No. 180 Spring-street, occupied by JOHN FLYNN had been entered by burglars and five thousand cigars, two boxes of chewing tobacco, a few bottles of wine and a small sum in fractional currency carried off, making the aggregate value of the plunder secured by the thieves about $420. Mr. FLYNN was shown the cigars found in the bags, and he identified them as a portion of those stolen from his store. The accused was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when he was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions, bail being refused. CHASE is 26 years of age and a native of New-York.

ROBBERY BY A COACHMAN.

PETER MOLLER, of No. 319 Fifth-avenue, made a complaint of grand larceny against JOSEPH McCASTER, (colored,) who was in his employ as a coachman. The accused was arrested by Officer McGOUN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the night of the 28th inst., four sets of double harness, one set of single harness, two woolen blankets, and a coach whip, of the aggregate value of $970, were stolen from his stable in Thirty-second-street, and he was afterward informed by a woman who lived opposite, that she saw a covered wagon driven up to the stables and soon after taken away. He further stated that the accused was in charge of the stables at the time of the robbery, and that he had acted in a very suspicious manner ever since, and had made several contradictory statements in relation to his movements and whereabouts on that evening. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail. McCASTER is a native of Gravesend, L. I., and 27 years of age.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

WILLIAM and MARIA SCHULTZE, who reside at No. 40 City Hall-place, have not lived together on the most amiable terms. On Thursday night WILLIAM and LOUIS LOFFLER went on a spree together, drinking to excess. During their absence the wife proceeded to a house in First-avenue, where she was joined by LOFFLER. While there the husband came in, and caused LOFFLER's arrest by Officer MORSE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of larceny, in having stolen a quantity of clothing and $60 in money. On the person of the prisoner were found a handkerchief and a wallet, which were identified by SCHULTZE as his property. On being arraigned before the Court, yesterday morning, Mrs. SCHULTZE testified that she alone had taken the property charged as stolen, and that she had owned them before her marriage. On this statement the prisoner was discharged.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN GREENWICH-STREET.

During Thursday night an attempt at burglary was made on the premises of JOHN McCOFFI & Co., tobacconists, No. 191 Greenwich-street. Officer SMITH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered the fact that thieves were inside the building and having summoned Officer IRISH to his assistance they entered the store and succeeded in arresting WILLIAM WILLIAMS and MICHAEL DEMPSEY, aged 16 and 17 years respectively. They had secreted themselves in the rear part of the store. Both the prisoners were held for trial in default of bail.

# LAW REPORTS.

### The Washington Market Injunction Case—Conclusion of the Argument—Is the Act Creating the Board of Health Constitutional?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 29.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*John T. Hoffman, Matthew T. Brennan and Others, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund vs. Jackson S. Schultz and Others.*—The argument in this case was concluded yesterday. The interest in the proceedings has not abated, if we may judge from the large attendance of interested spectators, many of whom are of those doing business in Washington Market. When the case was called on at 12 o'clock, Ex-Judge Allen resumed his argument. The following are the leading propositions of law argued by him yesterday:

The act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District, &c., is in violation of the Constitution of the State; because, first, it invades and breaks up the local divisions of the State as recognized by the Constitution, and interferes with the arrangements to which counties and cities are subservient or instrumental, and in which their agency is contemplated. Second—It confers upon a new body unknown to the Constitution legislative authority over a part of the State, erecting that part into a separate and distinct local organization for this special purpose. The Constitution vests the legislative powers in the Senate and Assembly, with power to confer such powers upon the Boards of Supervisors. (See Cons., art. 3, sections 15 and 17.) The Board acts in a legislative capacity in most of the matters over which they assume jurisdiction. They are not confined in their acts to administering the laws enacted by the Legislature, or executing the sanitary regulations and ordinances of the State or local Legislature, but are authorized to, and do in fact make and prescribe all the laws and regulations which they seek to enforce. The Legislative power, in matters affecting the City, is in the Common Council. It assumes to and does create a judicial tribunal not authorized by the Constitution; the judges of which are not elected as the Constitution requires in all cases.

The law does not, neither can an act of the Legislature, confer upon this body or any body of men the right to destroy the property of individuals. Nuisances may be abated by the destruction of property when it becomes necessary, and the necessity must exist and be shown in justification of the act. The power and the right results from the great law of necessity, and cannot be and is not conferred upon any body of men. It is a power which cannot, in the nature of things, exist under the law, and the Board of Health has no more authority or discretion in the premises than a private citizen. Property does not lose its character as property, nor does the owner thereof forfeit his right to it, because it is offensive or noxious, or an obstruction to the free use and enjoyment of a street or common. A party cannot be deprived of his property except by "due process of law." That means a trial according to the course of the common law, and not by mere legislation. The act does not profess to give the Board of Health the power to destroy property. A removal of the stands and stalls is necessarily a destruction of them, and of the business of the occupant. Third—The whole power of the Board is restricted to dealing with such matters as affect the health of the community. Nuisances that do not affect the public health are outside of their jurisdiction. The streets of the City may be obstructed and rendered impassable, and the individual members of the Board may be compelled to climb over or get around those obstructions as best they can, or apply to the proper authorities to remove them, or else they may exercise the right as individuals and remove them at their peril. The Legislature cannot have intended to displace the City authorities in their control over the streets. Fourth—The stands and stalls proposed to be removed are at most only a nuisance, as obstructions to the public streets, if they do so obstruct. The whole subject of markets is committed to the City authorities, who alone have the power to act in the premises. If the Board of Health have any power to remove obstructions in the streets or to locate or remove markets, or to regulate them except as to cleanliness, it is a power exclusive and permanent, and the City authorities are divested of those powers vested in them by the City Charter. The stands and stalls in question were built by direction of the Common Council, and have been leased and rented by the City for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, and cannot be removed by order of the Board of Health. Markets for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables are not nuisances *per se*, and the papers all show that they are not nuisances, by the manner in which they are kept and occupied. Again the defendants should have spread upon the record that which they regarded as proof of the facts, or, the evidence of facts upon which they acted, that the Court might be able to see that the Board had at least colorable ground for proceeding to destroy the property. Nothing will be assumed or presumed in favor of the jurisdiction, or in support of acts for the destruction of private property without compensation. The defendants are bound to justify their order and proposed action with the same evidence that they would be called upon to produce if the threatened acts had been consummated and they were sued as trespassers. Before they could be deprived of their property, they were entitled to a fair hearing under the Constitution, according to the course of common law and before a judicial body, and not compelled to go before a Board which had already prejudged the case, and who are prosecutors as well as judges.

Again the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as Trustees, have a right to protect the fund committed to their charge, and it is no answer to say that the creditors of the City will be paid, notwithstanding this particular fund may not be collected.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., also counsel for the plaintiffs, presented to the court the following points, among others, on the question as to the constitutionality of the law.

The sixth article of the Constitution prescribes the organization of the judicial branch of the Government, and the fourteenth section of that article provides that "superior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities, and such courts, except in the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities." The power of of the Board of Health in determining a building or "any other matter or thing" is a nuisance, is judicial. They are constituted a Court for the trial of the question of nuisance or no nuisance. The fourteenth section of the act is cited in proof of this. Again, the power to determine whether there has been any violation or resistance "by any person in said district of any such law, ordinance or order," and to issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, is a judicial power of the greatest and weightiest character, involving as it does the liberty of the citizen. Besides, the Legislature, in order that there should be no doubt as to the judicial character and power of the Board has in the thirty-first section of the act declared that the action, proceedings, authority and orders of said Board shall, at all times, be regarded as in their nature judicial, and be treated as *prima facie* just and legal.

Now we conceive that the Legislature in the first place has no power to create such a tribunal, and compel individuals to submit their property, rights and privileges as citizens to its control. (*Vide* The People *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 42 Barb., 549.) The Board of Health is not a local Court as constituted by the act in question. Its jurisdiction is not confined to the City of New-York or to Brooklyn, but extends all over the Metropolitan District. Neither is it an inferior Court. No appeal or right to appeal is given by the act from its decisions. And even if a *certiorari* would lie to the Board, there be no opportunity to review its decisions upon the merits. The powers of the Board are more extensive than those of the Supreme Court, our highest Court of judicature, in regard to the matters subjected to its control by the act.

But in the next place, even if the Legislature has power to confer judicial functions on the Board of Health, and even if the Board can be regarded within the meaning of the Constitution as an inferior local Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and as being established in a city, then we say that the eighteenth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, to wit: "All judicial officers of cities and villages, and such judicial officers as may be created by law therein, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct." The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and Senate in defiance of this provision. The case of Sill *vs.* The Village of Corning, in the 15th N. Y. Rep., p. 297, is not adverse to this view. In that case the Court held that the Legislature may create inferior tribunals for villages, but it did not hold that the Legislature could appoint such officers, nor that it could create a Court of such general power as the Board of Health. On the contrary, this decision of Judge Denio goes to sustain the doctrine that the Legislature cannot create such a Court as the Board of Health constituted under the act in question.

Mr. Chas. Tracy, in behalf of the defendants, the Board of Health, replied—He argued that all the powers granted to the Board of Health by the act in question, had been granted to other Boards time and time again, and cited numerous authorities to sustain his position. This act was no new thing; the powers, duties, and jurisdiction conferred were not new. The very men who were the leading spirits in the formation of our Constitution, were, some of them, the most active and zealous in securing the passage of the act about which so much has been said as to its unconstitutionality. It had been left to the counsel employed on the other side to discover the defects. Counsel then went into an extended argument, the object of which was, to refute the reasoning of counsel on the other side, and cited many cases decided in the Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court at General Term. He concluded by saying that whatever the decision of the Court might be, the Legislature of the State passed the act, and the defendants had been endeavoring in good faith to carry out its provisions. It was believed by all thoughtful, well-meaning citizens to be a timely and good law. The members of the Board of Health were endeavoring to discharge their duties in the execution of the law as they found it. It was a thankless and burdensome task, but they believed, and he (counsel) believed it was a good and wholesome law, and that ultimately it would be sustained by the sentiment of the intelligent and thoughtful men of the community, if not by the Court of last resort.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiffs, Ex-Judge Allen and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Esq.; Mr. Charles Tracy and Geo. Bliss, Jr., Esq., for the Board of Health; Mr. Vanderpoel, for the Police Commissioners.

## Important Decision—Injunctions Should Not be Granted Except where Irreparable Damage will Ensue.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Isaac L. Hewitt* vs. *The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company.*—This matter was once heard fully on its merits before Judge Leonard, and the injunction dissolved. At a subsequent period application for an injunction was made to me and one granted. Afterward, on learning that the whole matter had been passed upon by Judge Leonard, the order was vacated by me *ex parte*. I do not think that the plaintiff makes a color of a case for an injunction. If he has any claim at all which I do not admit he must resort to a suit at law. The practice of granting injunctions in this district has grown to be very vexatious and abusive. An injunction should never be granted except where irreparable damage will ensue, or where the law cannot afford proper relief. Neither of these cases exist here; the Company is amply responsible to pay any judgment the plaintiff may recover. There is no reason why the stockholders should be prevented from getting their dividends or that the funds of the Company be interfered with by an injunction granted on a claim which I think is untenable.

Motion to dissolve the injunction granted, with costs.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 29.

By Justice Ingraham.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Manassah L. Goldman *vs.* Esther Goldman; custody of child awarded to the plaintiff. Martha J. Adams *vs.* Christopher C. Adams. Lydia H. Catlin *vs.* Charles Catlan; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff. Elizabeth Carpenter *vs.* Virgil C. Carpenter; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff. Mary C. Davis *vs.* C. K. Davis; divorce from bed and board. Daniel G. Handy *vs.* Jennie E. Handy. Catharine McLeod Jakes *vs.* James Jakes. Peter Zobel *vs.* Mina Zobel. John C. Gray *vs.* Jane Gray; plaintiff to have the custody of the child. Juliana L. Wahl *vs.* Bernhard A. Wahl; plaintiff to have the custody of the child. Leach *vs.* Sarah Ann Leach; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

Marcus Ball *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted on conditions. M. L. Lawrence et al. *vs.* Samuel B. Romaine et al.; unless the purchaser complete the purchase within ten days, the sale is set aside and a resale ordered.

By Justice Clerke.

George Tugnot *vs.* Auston Kelly et al.; findings settled; first, second, third and fourth amendments allowed, the rest disallowed.

By Justice Grover.

John G. Cope *vs.* William F. Clemson; injunction order modified, &c. Albert Coffin et al. *vs.* Addison Alger; motion to discharge arrest granted with $10 costs.

By Justice Ingraham.

M. C. Tanner *vs.* Union Petroleum Company; motion for injunction granted unless defendants within ten days deposit in the Trust Company $5,000 to secure plaintiff, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 29.

Before Justice McCunn.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Frederick P. James *vs.* John M. Trimble; motion granted. Arthur G. Rose *vs.* Paul Spofford; motion granted. Alexander Aunatt *vs.* Chas. M. Terry; motion granted. Wm. H. J. Bodine *vs.* The Exchange Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. Wm. F. Drake *vs.* Stephen H. Thayer; motion granted.

Philippina Black *vs.* Anthony Seiff; motion to open default granted, and causes referred; papers in Clerk's office. James Moran *vs.* Jacob Carpenter; motion granted unless within ten days the defendant make his answer more definite and certain; in that case, motion denied; order to be settled. Henry J. Yates *vs.* Joseph E. Horanson; order modified, defendant to file security; order on this motion to be settled. John Hecker, &c., *vs.* Nelson Beecher; motion to settle issues granted; papers in the Clerk's office. Augusta Becker *vs.* Heinrich Stubben; judgment for plaintiff; findings and papers in the Clerk's office. Christopher Hogan *vs.* Eugene Valentine; motion to reduce bail granted; undertaking to be in $1,000. Wm. H. M. Sanger *vs.* Simon Bachrach, and Calvin P. Sanger *vs.* The same; orders granted in each case.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—WM. KEELE MERCER, son of Mr. SINGLETON A. MERCER, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon near the Fish House, at Gloucester, N. J. The circumstances of the melancholy occurrence are these: Young MERCER, and a friend named PRICE, visited Gloucester Point to escape the intense heat of the city, and while there concluded to take a bath. Preparatory to so doing, Mr. MERCER left his watch and other valuables in the hands of the hotel keeper for safe keeping. They then proceeded to the Fish House, and carried out their previously formed intention. While in the river, a small craft sailed slowly by, and the bathers undertook to swim to it. The distance proved to be greater than was thought at first, and it was increased by the moving of the vessel. Both swimmers became exhausted, and their condition being seen by those on the schooner, a plank was thrown overboard, upon which to sustain them until assistance could reach them. Mr. PRICE got upon it, but Mr. MERCER sunk a short distance from it. The body was not recovered. Deceased was a young man of much promise, and his untimely death is a source of deep regret to his numerous friends. His father is in the State of Vermont, having gone there for the benefit of his health. The son was to have gone with him, but remained to accompany an invalid relative when the state of his health would admit of his traveling. Mr. MERCER, a few months since, became a member of the firm of MERCER, ANTELO & Co., commission merchants.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 28.*

## SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

### Trial of the Baron Von Glahn Divorce Suit—Evidence of the Father of Mrs. Von Glahn—The Baron's Cruelty—Domestic Troubles and Grievances Revealed.

*From the Chicago Times, June 27.*

The divorce case of MATILDA VON GLAHN against her husband, Baron HILDEBRAND AUGUST VON GLAHN, which was commenced on Monday in the Superior Court, before Judge JAMESON, was continued yesterday. Mrs. VON GLAHN claims a divorce on the ground of cruelty on the part of her husband.

It appears that MATILDA, the wife, was the only daughter of Mr. J. S. BUSSE, who formerly lived in Halberstadt, Prussia, but, becoming involved in his business, he emigrated to the United States, and at last, about ten years ago, settled in Chicago. On North Clark-street he set up a grocery-store, and MATILDA was employed to wait on customers. She was intelligent and handsome, and the business of the store increased, so that the father was again comfortably well off.

In the Spring of 1863, Mr. VON GLAHN became acquainted with the family, and taking a fancy to the handsome young lady, who was now in her 23d year, he made proposals of marriage, which were accepted, and the nuptial ceremony was shortly afterward celebrated. VON GLAHN represented himself as a nobleman of high standing, and claimed that he had an estate worth $132,000. About three months after the marriage, Mrs. VON GLAHN accidentally found a package of letters addressed to her husband, from a woman in New-York City who represented herself as his mistress. The letter demanded a sum of money, and spoke of the necessity that he should support a child, the illegitimate offspring of their conduct. This letter led to domestic quarrels, which went so far as that Mr. VON GLAHN, in 1865, beat her so as to produce a miscarriage, and within a few weeks VON GLAHN has threatened to take away from his wife a little child, the only remaining evidence of their love, and remove it and himself to Germany.

The defence claims that Mrs. VON GLAHN, her father and others, concocted a conspiracy to obtain money from her husband, and that this is the motive for asking the divorce. Mrs. VON GLAHN is a young woman of about 26 years, and not uncomely in appearance; but she has a careworn expression, which would indicate that life is not wholly strewn with roses. Her husband is at least twice her age, is small in stature, and rather stolid in appearance.

Yesterday morning, the testimony of J. H. BUSSE, her father, was taken for the plaintiff. He testified to seeing, on two different occasions, his daughter with her face covered with blood, the result of GLAHN'S abuse. He had heard GLAHN threaten several times to take away the child, which was born on the 21st of July, 1865, and take it to Germany. He came from Prussia to the United States in 1856, and established a store on North Clark-street. He gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter with GLAHN because she said she loved him, and not because the suitor said he was the possessor of $132,000. His daughter was engaged to be married to a young man when she became acquainted with VON GLAHN, and broke off the engagement after the offer of VON GLAHN, because she believed he could support her better than the young man. The first that he knew of any difficulty between the husband and wife was a few months after the marriage, when he found his daughter crying, and, upon inquiring the reason, was informed that she had found some letters that Mr. Von Glahn had hid away, and they were the cause of her troubles. He never knew Mrs. Von Glahn to strike her husband. After Mrs. Von Glahn's marriage she continued for some time to carry on the grocery business on North Clark street; but the proceeds of the sales went into the pockets of her mother. On the 13th of December, 1865, he went to his daughter's house, No. 100 North Clark street, and as he entered he found his daughter and her husband engaged in a quarrel. Von Glahn struck her several times on the head and breast. Busse inquired of Glahn the cause of such treatment; Von Glahn made no answer, but jumped from the window into the street, shouting "My money," "My money." He accounted for this curious behavior by stating his opinion that Von Glahn was a little out of his head. On the 17th of January, 1866, he saw his daughter again bleeding from the effects of Von Glahn's cruelty. He never with his own eyes saw Von Glahn strike his wife. Another of their quarrels arose from Mrs. Von Glahn's ascertaining that her husband had been visiting a house of ill-fame on South Wells-street.

Mr. FREDERICK MANGLESDORF swore that he had lived with Mr. Von Glahn, and had observed at various times his treatment of his wife. One day Von Glahn told his wife to go into the lumber-yard to order some lumber, saying it would cost $3 to get a carpenter to do it. This was near the time of her confinement. She told him she could not go. He had seen Mrs. Von Glahn in tears at various times. At this time Von Glahn lived at the rear of his house in an old shanty with no windows and full of rats.

Mrs. AUGUSTA MANGLESDORF, being sworn, said she had attended Mrs. Von Glahn at the time of her confinement as nurse. At that time Mr. Von Glahn came in on one occasion and told her to go home, as he did not want her there. Mrs. Von Glahn commenced to cry and asked her not to go away, and, as there was no one in the house except a servant-girl, she remained that and the following day. During her stay in the house she frequently found Mrs. Von Glahn in tears. While there she spoke to Mr. Von Glahn about getting some farina for a soup for Mrs. Von Glahn, but Mr. Von Glahn said there was some mutton and carrots in the house, and if she could not eat them, she was not very hungry. Mrs. Von Glahn was very weak at this time.

Miss MINA HOPP being sworn, said she lived with Mrs. Von Glahn during the period of her confinement; that on the day preceding her confinement, feeling the pains of labor approaching, she asked her husband to go for a doctor. He refused to go, and told her if she did not make less noise he would have her taken to the police-station. At 10 o'clock Miss Hopp asked Mrs. Von Glahn to direct her to the doctor's house, and she would go. Mr. Von Glahn then went for the doctor, but soon came back, saying that he was not at home. Mrs. Von Glahn then asked him to go for a midwife, and he said he would not go; but, after a while, he went and came back with a midwife. The midwife ordered him to go for a doctor, and he at last went and returned with one. Mrs. Von Glahn, next morning, asked her to go and get her mother. There was no tea or coffee in the house, and Mrs. Von Glahn asked her husband to get some, He said if she did not keep still he would pack up his things and leave. She asked for a piece of mosquito-netting to put over the baby's face; but he would not get any, and they put a pocket-handkerchief over its face. Mrs. Von Glahn asked for a nurse, but he could not let her have any. One night the clothes dropped off from Mrs. Von Glahn's bed, and she caught cold and felt very bad; she asked him to send for a doctor; but he could not do it; he said she only wanted to lie there and boss him around. The only furniture in the house then was three wooden chairs and one table in the kitchen. Mr. Von Glahn never provided for her at all. The Doctor at one time ordered ten pounds of meat to be purchased for a soup, and Von Glahn got ten cents' worth of neck beef. During her stay with Mrs. Von Glahn, her husband got a chicken, and when it was cooked Mr. Von Glahn took out soup for her and for his wife, and then he ate the rest and "licked the pan" with his tongue. Mr. Von Glahn asked her (witness) to let him sleep with her. He came into her room and patted her face at the same time. She told him to go away or she would tell his wife, and he went away. He asked her the same question again; but she refused in the words: "Get out, you rascal." The next day she gave Mrs. Von Glahn notice that she could not stay with her any longer.

In the cross-examination witness said she had not seen Mrs. Van Glahn spit in her husband's face just before he threatened to put her in North Market Jail. Mrs. Von Glahn was never cross, but always spoke politely to her husband. Mr. Von Glahn had furnished her with a pass-book, but he never allowed her to purchase anything without first getting his orders. If she got anything without his orders, he always sent it back again, and when she went away from home she had to ask him what he wanted them to eat while he was gone.

Mr. Busse, brother of the plaintiff, testified to having seen Mr. Von Glahn abuse his sister at several times, and that he had interfered to protect his sister.

Several other witnesses testified to a similar course of action on the part of Von Glahn, when the court adjourned to 10 o'clock to morning.

## Raid on the Lottery-Policy Men in Philadelphia.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 28.*

Yesterday complaint was made to Mayor MCMICHAEL against a number of men alleged to be engaged in the lottery-policy business. Warrants were accordingly issued, and a *posse* of the Reserve force, under charge of High Constable CLARK, detailed to make the arrests.

The principal office of the persons complained of was visited, and all found therein were taken into custody. The books and papers were seized and removed to the Mayor's office. These were chiefly the books returned by the writers of policies, and contained duplicate numbers of those sold, with the "hits" designated. There were also drawn numbers inclosed in envelopes and directed to JOHN J. COLLINS, who is understood to be the chief at the office, corner of Harmony-court and Hudson's-alley. Beside the men arrested, the police took into custody several boys employed as messengers to take the drawn numbers to the offices of the writers.

At 2 o'clock Mayor MCMICHAEL proceeded to hear the cases, Mr. E. SPENCER MILLER representing the prosecution, and Mr. L. C. CASSIDY the defendants. The arrests were testified to by High Constable CLARK and some of the papers seized were exhibited to the Mayor. The witness stated that all the defendants were found in the Harmony-court office, except J. M. MILLER, who was arrested upon coming to the Central Station in company with Mr. CASSIDY. The names of the other prisoners were given as follows: John J. Collins, Daniel Epley, Henry Lanning, Edward Lukens, Charles Kelly, Joseph Solomon, Henry Creamer, Barney Watkins, Charles Carpenter, Charles Deacon.

FRANK MONAGHAN testified that he knew the accused to be engaged in the policy business, some as backers, some as writers, and others as clerks. On the cross-examination he said that he had been engaged in the policy business as a writer, and had been convicted of that offence. At present he is not engaged at it.

D. L. SKILLMAN testified that he knew COLLINS, SOLOMON, LANNING, LUKENS, CARPENTER and others to be in the business. He had seen them at the office, No. 323 Walnut-street, where it was located about a year ago.

One of the defendants, J. M. MILLER, had told him that he was in the business, and that he intended to drive him (witness) out of it. Had seen MILLER at the office at different times up to May or June of last year, when he (SKILLMAN) retired from the business.

The witness denied that his object in commencing the prosecution was to compel MILLER to give him an interest in the policy business. All the accused were bound over to appear at the next term of the Quarter Sessions, bail in $1,000 being demanded. The messenger boys were bound over to appear as witnesses. At the close of the investigation, Mr. CASSIDY made application for the return to the defendants of such of the books and papers as had not been given in evidence. Mr. MILLER resisted this, and the Mayor decided to retain all of them that relate to the business of lottery policy.

Mr. MILLER asked that High Constable CLARK take possession of such books and papers as were left at the Harmony Court office, and which might be used in evidence. This the Mayor directed to be done. The books and papers seized would fill a push-cart. A similar seizure was made a year or two before Mayor HENRY went out of office, when J. M. MILLER and others of the present defendants were arrested and bound for trial. The bills of indictments were then all ignored. More recently, when COLLINS, MILLER and others, of the present defendants, were bound over, bills of indictment were found against all of the accused, and a few days after the bills were recalled, and all of them returned ignored.

## Gen. Sherman in Canada.

SPEECH AT THE GODERICH DINNER.

The Goderich *Signal* gives the following report of Gen. SHERMAN's speech at the dinner given him in that place:

Gen. SHERMAN, on rising to respond, was cheered vociferously. He said he could not but feel embarrassed in rising to respond to such a toast, surrounded by the uniforms of the Canadian volunteers, which were not so familiar as the old army blue. The British were a great people, but were the Americans not great also? Why should they be different? They sprang from the same lineage—spoke the same language, and obeyed almost the same laws. [Applause.] As to the manner of entertaining him, he would state that he would rather receive one of the dry biscuits before him with a cordial grasp of the hand, than the richest feast without such cordiality. [Applause.] In speaking of the army and navy of the United States he spoke of the whole country, because they composed the nation. The regular army of the United States had always been a small feature, but when it came to a struggle for national existence, every loyal man felt that it was his duty to take up arms in order that the supremacy of the law might be vindicated. [Applause.] The first Revolution arose because, under certain circumstances, a boy will rebel against the authority of his father, [laughter;] but the late terrible war was the test allowed by Almighty God to see if they were worthy the name of a nation. The great talk was wrought out in swea and agony, but all nations who desired the continuance of law and authority rejoiced at the consummation. There might be difference as to terms, but he believed the world was glad that the United States Government had thus asserted its supremacy. All had read in the daily papers of the deeds of the United States Army and Navy, which having gone forth to execute the laws of the Republic, had returned in a very great measure to the vocations of peace. With regard to himself, he felt that more praise had been awarded than he deserved, and all he would say on the subject was that he felt deeply the compliments paid him. The General spoke of the naval officers, many of whom—foremost among them the noble FARRAGUT—have rendered themselves illustrious during the war. One of the great secrets of the success of both the Army and Navy lay in the fact that the American people could turn to the experience in war of Great Britain, France, Russia, or Germany, and draw therefrom all that could be useful to an ingenious and energetic people. [Applause.] The President had done his duty, and now it might be considered that life and property were secure. The General concluded by wishing that prosperity might attend his entertainers, and peace and good will might ever mark the actions of the people on both sides of the border in their dealings towards each other. [Loud Cheers.]

THE WHEAT CROP IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.—We are informed by a gentleman who has made extensive inquiries concerning the condition of the wheat crop in the central portion of the State, that the prospects for a large yield are unusually good. The farmers all agree that their wheat looks well, and there is no disposition to indulge in the usual amount of croaking in such matters. Spring crops are generally somewhat backward, but the warm weather of the past few days will have a powerful effect in speedily bringing them forward. The prospects for crops and fruit in this State, may be set down as good.—*Albany Argus, June 26.*

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JUNE 29, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s C'62 | 104⅛ | 200 | Mariposa Pr. | 22 |
| 10,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 | 103⅝ | 100 | do | 22½ |
| 24,500 | do | 103⅝ | 100 | Spruce Hill C. | 4 |
| 51,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C. | 97⅛ | 1000 | At. Mail S. Co. s10 | 125 |
| 1,000 | Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Series | 103⅛ | 200 | Bos. Water P. | 30¼ |
| | | | 100 | do | 30⅜ |
| 1,800 | do Small | 102⅞ | 200 | do b60 | 31 |
| 26,000 | do 2d Ser. | 103⅞ | 100 | do 2d call | 30¼ |
| 2,000 | do 3d Ser | 103⅞ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 98½ |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 67 | 1050 | Erie R. | 63 |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 99 | 4500 | do | 63⅛ |
| 12,000 | N. Car. 6s | 84½ | 2000 | do | 63⅛ |
| 3,000 | do 2d call | 85 | 200 | do 2d call | 62⅞ |
| 4,000 | Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R. | 77 | 500 | do s3 | 62⅞ |
| | | | 200 | Reading R. | 109⅝ |
| 3,000 | N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan | 102⅞ | 100 | do | 109½ |
| | | | 200 | do | 109⅝ |
| 10,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 27½ | 264 | N.Y. & N. H. | 112 |
| 1,000 | P.,F.W.& C.2d | 97½ | 14 | do | 111 |
| 13 | Am. Ex. Bank | 112 | 12 | Cleve., Co & Cin. R. | 116 |
| 10 | Fourth N. Bk. x-d | 99½ | 100 | Chic. & N. W | 29⅞ |
| 306 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 152 | 300 | do | 30 |
| 100 | Cum. Coal P. | 45 | 100 | do | 30⅛ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 51½ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 59⅛ |
| 256 | do | 51⅜ | 100 | do b10 | 59¼ |
| 16 | West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension | 106 | 200 | do 2d call b10 | 59⅛ |
| | | | 46 | Del., Lack. & W. | 147 |
| 100 | Quick. Min | 48 | 100 | P., F. W. & C. | 98⅛ |
| 100 | do b15 | 48 | 30 | do | 98⅜ |
| 500 | do | 47¾ | 100 | Chic. & Alton | 98⅛ |
| 300 | do b30 | 48 | 26 | H. & St. J. Pr. | 52 |
| 100 | do 2d call | 47½ | | | |

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $70,000 | US.6s,5-20s.C.'65 | 103⅛ | 200 | Erie R. | 62⅝ |
| 10,000 | Missouri 6s | 76 | 400 | do | 62⅜ |
| 40,000 | Ohio & M. Cer. | 27⅛ | 100 | do | 62 |
| 50,000 | do | 27⅛ | 200 | New-York Cen. s30 | 98⅜ |
| 600 | Canton Co | 54⅛ | 100 | M. So. & N. I | 78¾ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal b15 | 45 | 100 | Chi. & N. W | 30 |
| 100 | Mar. Min. | 10⅞ | 100 | Chic. & R. I | 94⅛ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. Co | 47⅜ | | | |

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'62 | 104⅜ | 900 | Reading R. | 109½ |
| 314,000 | US.6s,5-20s C.'64 | 103⅜ | 300 | P., Ft.W. & Chi. | 98⅛ |
| 20,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 | 103⅛ | 400 | do | 98⅜ |
| 120,000 | do | 103⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 121¼ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C. | 97⅛ | 100 | do | 121½ |
| 2,000 | do | 97⅛ | 300 | do | 121 |
| 25,000 | T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser. | 103⅜ | 100 | do b30 | 121 |
| | | | 300 | Cleve. & Pitts | 83⅜ |
| 4,500 | do 3d Ser. | 103⅜ | 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 78¼ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s | 84½ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 30 |
| 3,000 | Mich. So.S.F.Bs. | 95¾ | 500 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 59⅛ |
| 100 | Mar. Mining Co. | 11 | 200 | Chic.& R. Is. | 94 |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 51¾ | 100 | do b60 | 94¼ |
| 200 | Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 212 | 100 | do b60 | 94 |
| 200 | New-York Cen. | 98⅜ | 500 | Clev. & Tol. | 108½ |
| 400 | Erie Railroad | 61¾ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Erie R. | 62⅞ | 300 | Catawissa R. | 77½ |
| 500 | do | 63⅛ | 200 | do b3 | 77½ |
| 600 | do | 63 | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 83⅛ |
| 400 | do c | 63⅛ | 200 | do s3 | 83⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 63⅛ | 200 | do b30 | 83⅜ |
| 800 | do | 63⅜ | 200 | do s3 | 83⅛ |
| 500 | do s3 | 63⅛ | 100 | Chic. & N. W | 30⅛ |
| 800 | do | 63⅛ | 100 | do b3 | 30⅛ |
| 500 | do | 63⅛ | 200 | do b10 | 30⅛ |
| 600 | do | 63⅛ | 100 | Chi.& N. W. P. | 59⅛ |
| 700 | do c | 63⅛ | 100 | do s3 | 59⅛ |
| 500 | do c | 63½ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Erie R. | 62⅝ | 400 | Reading R. | 109⅜ |
| 200 | do | 62½ | 200 | do b3 | 109⅜ |
| 300 | do | 62⅜ | 500 | Catawissa R. | 77⅛ |
| 500 | do | 62 | 200 | do s10 | 77⅛ |
| 1100 | do b3 | 62 | 500 | Cleve. & Pitts | 82½ |
| 1200 | do b3 | 61⅞ | 400 | do s3 | 82⅜ |
| 900 | do s3 | 61⅞ | 200 | do b10 | 82⅜ |
| 1300 | do | 61⅞ | 1300 | do | 82⅝ |
| 1700 | do c | 61¾ | 400 | do b3 | 82¾ |
| 2800 | do | 61¾ | 400 | do s3 | 82⅝ |
| 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 30 | 200 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 59¼ |
| 400 | do b3 | 30 | 100 | do s10 | 59⅜ |
| 100 | do b10 | 30 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Quicksilver | 47⅜ | 500 | Catawissa R. | 79 |
| 200 | do | 47¼ | 200 | do s3 | 79 |
| 100 | do b3 | 47¼ | 1200 | Cleve. & Pitts | 82¾ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel x-d | 51¾ | 2100 | do | 82⅝ |
| 100 | do b10 | 51⅞ | 200 | do s15 | 82½ |
| 100 | do s3 | 51¾ | 800 | do s3 | 82⅜ |
| 200 | Boston W. P. b30 | 34½ | 400 | do b10 | 82⅜ |
| 400 | Erie R. | 61⅞ | 1200 | do b30 | 82⅝ |
| 800 | do | 61⅞ | 500 | do b3 | 82⅜ |
| 500 | do s3 | 61¼ | 1800 | do b3 | 82⅝ |
| 200 | do b10 | 61⅞ | 200 | Chic. & N. W | 30 |
| 400 | do b3 | 61⅞ | 100 | do s3 | 30 |
| 400 | Reading R. | 109⅜ | 700 | P.,Ft.W.& C. | 98¼ |
| 200 | do b30 | 109½ | 100 | do | 98⅜ |
| 200 | do s3 | 109⅜ | 100 | do b3 | 98⅛ |
| 200 | Chic. & N.W. P. | 59⅛ | | | |

FRIDAY, June 29—P. M.

The demand for Exchange for the steamers of Saturday was unusually light; London, 60 days' sight, 108¼@½ ℘ cent., and 3 days' sight, 110@110¼ ℘ cent. The high price for Gold made by the gambling and sharp *corner* operations of the Gold Room cause the Importers to postpone their remittances to the other side. It is sufficient that some of them have to pay the price for Custom-house duties. This demand was $550,000 to-day. The sales of Gold in the Gold Room, after the downward reaction of 4 ℘ cent. yesterday, from 156 to 152, returned to-day to 154¼@154½ ℘ cent. Two or three wealthy gamblers in the precious metal, not connected with any regular business in the Street, have been playing for a close, sharp *corner* for Saturday, (to-morrow,) as the last day for turning such operations to good account before the disbursement of the July interest on the Public Debt. They borrowed Money to-day not only on the Gold Certificates, of which they were the owners, but on Certificates for which they paid ⅛@¼ a day for their use, in order to withdraw the whole from the Street, and to compel the *shorts* to settle to-night or on Saturday on their own terms. As, however, the *short* interest is understood to be much reduced, the result of the *corner* is somewhat doubtful.

Aside from the demand for money to back up gold certificates, there was not much stir in the market for loans to brokers. The business in Government Securities, however, was very large, and at a further advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. in prices, The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 104¼ ℘ cent., and the 6s of 1881 at 111 ℘ cent. The 5 ℘ cents 10-40s brought 97¼ ℘ cent.; the 7.30s 103⅞ ℘ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was animated on Erie shares, which sold up to 63¼ ℘ cent. in the forenoon, partly by reason of one two defaults among the recent *Bear* sellers of the stock, for whose account the cash stock had to be bought in. In the afternoon there was less excitement, with some eagerness, however, on the part of the *short* sellers to renew their opposition to the rise in price above 60@61 ℘ cent. There was a good degree of steadiness on the other New-York and Western Roads, And at 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The interest manifested on the Street in Erie stock is wider spread than for several weeks past, and all sorts of surmises are indulged in in regard to its present and prospective movement:

| | Thurs. | Fri. | | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 97 | 97⅛ | Northwest | 30⅛ | 30 |
| U. S. 5-20s | 104⅛ | 104⅜ | N. West Pref. | 59⅛ | 59 |
| U. S. 7.30s | 103⅝ | 103⅞ | Rock Island | 94⅝ | 93¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | Fort Wayne | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| Erie | 61⅝ | 61⅛ | Cumb'land Coal | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Hudson | 110⅝ | 111 | Quicksilver | 48 | 47½ |
| Reading | 109⅞ | 109⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 51¾ | 51⅞ |
| Mich. Southern | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | Mariposa Pref. | 21 | 22 |
| Illinois Central | 121 | 121 | Canton | 53 | 54⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 83¼ | 82⅛ | Ohio Certificates | 27¼ | 27⅛ |
| Tennessee 6s | 99 | 98⅞ | American Gold | 153⅛ | 154⅜ |
| Missouri 6s | 78¾ | 77 | Bills on London | 108¾ | 108⅝ |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 113 | Metropolitan | 117 |
| America | 135 | Corn Exchange | 115 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 125 | St. Nicholas | 105 |
| State of New York | 107 | Commonwealth | 95 |
| Commerce | 109½ | New-York County | 150 |
| Ocean | 100 | Park | 143 |
| American Exchange | 111 | First National | 208 |
| Pacific | 160 | Fourth National | 99 |
| Bank of the Republic | 112 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 93 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M | 74 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est. | 86½ | Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs. | 60 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 103 | Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876 | 103 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 |
| Erie 1st mort., 1876 | 100 | Chi. & R. I. 1st mort. | 102 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869 | 102⅜ | N. J. Central 1st M | 102⅛ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85 | 100 | N. J. Central 2d M | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67 | 98 | Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M. | 102¼ |
| Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M. | 110 | Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 2d | 96 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. | 90 | Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M. | 88 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868 | 97 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't | 85 |
| Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c. | 95 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 75 |
| Pac. R.7'sguart'd by Mo | 74 | Chi. & Al. 1st Mort. | 97 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c. 1875 | 103¼ | Chi. & Alt. Income | 87 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 93 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 90½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 81 | Peninsula R.R. bonds | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 85 | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 75 |
| Han. & St. Jo., convert. | 97 | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,930,843 31; including for Customs, $545,000; Gold Notes, $109,000. Payments, $2,697,762 98. Balance, $102,634,222 63.

The State of New-York will pay off on Monday next, at the Manhattan Bank, about $1,000,000 of maturing State loans. The State of Illinois pays the July interest (and a portion of principle) of her State debt at the American Exchange Bank. The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railway Company will pay off $318,000 of the principal of their First Mortgage Bonds at the Union Trust Office. It is highly creditable to the present management of this road, that in a few years after taking charge of it, under considerable embarrassment, they have been able to bring up the credit of the common stock and to pay off its indebtedness.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,278,778 The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 900 | $367,895 | 691 | $291,895 | 1,219 | $498,191 |
| Man. of Cotton | 369 | 109,967 | 206 | 67,597 | 162 | 54,286 |
| Man. of Silk | 175 | 178,785 | 39 | 29,623 | 88 | 86,107 |
| Man. of Flax | 416 | 98,826 | 161 | 40,164 | 565 | 163,160 |
| Miscellaneous | 219 | 78,729 | 21 | 15,297 | 880 | 30,771 |
| Total | 2,079 | $834,202 | 1,118 | $444,576 | 2,924 | $832,515 |
| | | 444,576 | | | | 834,202 |
| Total entered | | $1,278,778 | Total marketed | | | $1,666,717 |

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 29, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 5,961 bbls. Flour, 450 bbls. and 1,300 bags Corn Meal, 18,189 bushels Wheat, 394,566 bushels Corn, 6,088 bushels Malt, 3,800 bushels Rye, 51,392 bushels Oats, 68 bbls. Pork, 40 pkgs. Cut Meats, 100 pkgs. Lard, 171 pkgs. Beef, 163 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at unchanged prices; Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17¼c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb; sales, 3,200 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Is in limited request and depressed in price. Middlings, 37c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales, against receipts of 1,585 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 9,579 |
| Receipts since June 1, 1866 | 42,948 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 377,636 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865 | 807,434 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1865 | 458,625 |

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Amoskeag B, 24c.; Laconia B, 22½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartletts, 36-inch, 30c.; Bartletts, 33-inch, 25c.; Bartletts, 30-inch, 23c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Freeman, 17c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@73c. Corsets—Thompson's French Woven B B, $12@$13, gold; Thompson's French Woven C C, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Skirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ℘ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14; Home-made, No. 3, $5 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 4, figured ends, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 16c.; Laconia, 21½c.

FISH—Have been in demand and steady. Dry Cod, $6@$7 50 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $19 50@$23 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 65c. for scaled, and 55c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, and desirable lots, especially of medium brands, have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales since our last, 10,600 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$7 60; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 40@$10, chiefly at $7 50@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 30 | @$7 60 |
| Extra State | 7 40 | @10 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 50 | @14 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 70 | @10 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 15 | @14 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 00 | @14 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 11 75 | @17 50 |

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 600 bbls. in lots, at $10 15@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade firmer. Sales, 500 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more abundant and is heavy at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 625 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and somewhat nominal. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Canada at $3; White Western at $3 25; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25, and *new* White Southern at $3 50 ℘ bushel. Corn has been very freely offered and purchased at reduced prices, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 310,000 bushels at 83@85c. for unsound, and 85c.@88c., closing at 85c.@87c. for sound new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. New Oats have been in limited demand. We quote new Western at 53c.@55c., ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet, but steady; small lots were sold at $1 08 for Western, and $1 30 for State, ℘ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 26, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"Flour has been quiet, and prices of Spring Wheat grades have declined about 50c. ℘ bushel. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail $1 15 ℘ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk line, $1 10; to Buffalo by propeller, 60c. Receipts for week, 15,921 bbls. Shipments for week, 17,338 bbls. The Wheat market during the past week has been rather quiet, the shipping demand having fallen off materially and the speculative inquiry proving moderate. Prices have fluctuated considerably, and close unsettled. Operators generally have been waiting for more decisive intelligence in regard to European politics and markets. The few parties owning the bulk of the stock, have held firmly, partly in the belief that present prices are pretty safe under any state of circumstances likely to exist, and partly because it is supposed that the market has been largely oversold by short sellers, and the latter will be compelled to buy heavily toward the last day of the month, when many contracts mature. The receipts have been larger then during the previous week, and, having exceeded the shipments, the stock has been moderately increased. The inspection reports for the week show that 550 car loads have been graded as No. 1, 1,154 car loads as No. 2, and 120 car loads as rejected. No. 2 has ruled very low compared with No. 1, the demand for it being light, owing to the latter grade commanding the almost exclusive attention of speculators. The weather continues very favorable for the growing crop of Spring Wheat in this section, and the advices thus far are very encouraging for another splendid harvest in this State and Minnesota. In Iowa a full average is expected. Lake Freights have ruled very steady. We quote at 13½c.@14c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 13c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 21c. to Oswego. The rates of Lake Insurance have fallen about 50 ℘ cent., in consequence of the dissolution of the combination recently existing among the various companies. Money matters have ruled quite easy, and borrowers have had no difficulty in supplying themselves at 10 ℘ cent. per annum. The stock of Wheat in store is estimated at about 640,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 323,515 bushels, against 291,278 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 11,917 bushels by rail, and 206,638 bushels by lake, as follows: 93,241 bushels to Oswego, 57,200 to Buffalo, 25,500 to Ogdensburgh, 16,500 to St. Catherines, 9,500 to Cleveland, and 4,697 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ℘ bushel storage, at $2 01; No. 2 at $1 80@$1 81. Oats have been in less active demand, and last week's advance has been lost. No. 1 we quote at 36c. in store, subject to 2c. storage; No. 2 at 32c.@33c. Receipts for the week, 165,778 bushels. Shipments for week, 641 bushels. Freights to Buffalo, 9c. ℘ bushel. Rye has also declined materially, and closes quiet at 78c. for No. 1 in store. Receipts for week, 26,335 bushels. Shipments for week, 1,000 bushels. Corn has ruled steady, but quiet. We quote No. 1 in store at 56c. Receipts for week, 39,187 bushels. Shipments for week, 665 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and tending downward.

LATHS—Are in request at steady prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good demand at buoyant prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive yet steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine, at 80c.@82c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been more inquired for, especially Linseed. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 68@$1 72 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited demand at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 53c.@54c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been actively dealt in, chiefly by speculative buyers, opening at firmer prices, but closing heavily and irregularly. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales since our last 11,200 bbls., in lots, at $31 90@$32 31 for new Mess, closing at $32, cash; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 5,500 bbls. new Mess, including July, August and September delivery, buyers' option, at $32 50@$33, and sellers' option, thirty, sixty and ninety days, at $30 62@$31 25. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 380 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is in demand but heavy; sales since our last 870 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22¼c., and 350 tcs. July delivery, sellers' options, at 21⅜c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand and steady at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 510 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams continue inactive at $45@$45 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet to-day at 8c.@22c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb. | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb. | 33 | @35 |
| New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb. | 35 | @38 |
| New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb. | 32 | @34 |
| New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb. | 32 | @34 |
| North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb. | 31 | @32 |
| Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb. | 38 | @40 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb. | 34 | @40 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb. | 30 | @32 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb. | 27 | @28 |
| Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb. | 29 | @31 |
| Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb. | 26 | @27 |
| Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb. | 23 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 20 | @22 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, ℘ lb. | 20 | @22 |
| Farm Dairies, ℘ lb. | 18 | @20 |
| Orange County, flat skimmed, ℘ lb. | 6 | @ 8 |
| Factory Dairies—common, ℘ lb. | 17 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb. | 8 | @15 |
| Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb. | 17 | @19 |
| Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb. | 6 | @ 8 |

The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending June 23:

| | Flour. bbls. | Wheat. bush. | Corn. bush. | Oats. bush. | Barley. bush. | Rye. bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 43,155 | 233,120 | 1,594,477 | 516,715 | 11,170 | 65,687 |
| Milwaukee | 15,453 | 305,684 | 46,566 | 116,563 | 1,829 | 22,916 |
| Toledo | 1,314 | 30,964 | 154,491 | 56,414 | 1,575 | 2,030 |
| Detroit | 11,620 | 4,461 | 24,815 | 12,180 | 1,996 | 2,934 |
| Cleveland | 3,069 | 20,031 | 10,047 | 9,715 | 400 | |
| Totals | 88,611 | 594,460 | 1,830,396 | 711,587 | 16,970 | 93,567 |
| Prev. week | 82,041 | 631,855 | 1,838,354 | 623,021 | 11,247 | 93,473 |
| Cor.w'k'65 | 101,043 | 917,445 | 758,849 | 654,969 | 3,207 | 16,334 |

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to June 23, for 1865 and 1866:

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,521,979 | 1,062,846 |
| Wheat, bush | 8,819,656 | 8,161,049 |
| Corn, bush | 15,781,477 | 6,995,220 |
| Oats, bush | 6,232,528 | 5,204,266 |
| Barley, bush | 340,016 | 444,140 |
| Rye, bush | 776,799 | 263,098 |
| Total grain, bush | 31,850,476 | 21,068,782 |

Increase 1866 over 1865: Flour, 459,133 barrels, and grain 10,881,694 bushels.

RICE—Continues inactive and heavy, including Rangoon at $9 50@$10 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in demand at uniform rates.

SKINS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in pretty fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales since our last 840 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. and 520 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 13¾c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 19c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been very dull, but nominally unchanged in price.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand. Sales 292 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@18c., and 133 Cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. Western at $2 26 ℘ gallon. Bonded is offered at 32c. ℘ gallon, without finding buyers.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 86,500 bushels Corn at 4¾d.@5d. by sailing vessel, and 5d.@6d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; also, 7,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 20s. ℘ ton. For London, 15,000 bushels Corn at 5½c.@6d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, three vessels, with Corn, at 5s. ℘ quarter.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 29, 1866.

MEATS.

Business has been on a moderate scale this week. Prices of Mutton and Veal have favored buyers decidedly. Beef has been quoted very firm. Other meats have been stationary in value and very slow of sale.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb. | 25 | @ 30 |
| Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Beef, round, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Beef, rumps, ℘ lb. | 18 | @ 24 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb. | 30 | @ 40 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb. | 25 | @ 30 |
| Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 18 |
| Beef, corned, ℘ lb. | 16 | @ 25 |
| Beef, smoked, ℘ lb. | 23 | @ 28 |
| Beef tongues, each | 87 | @1 25 |
| Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 14 |
| Mutton, chops, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Mutton, legs, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Lamb, Spring, ℘ quarter | 1 00 | @3 50 |
| Pigs, roasting, each | 1 75 | @3 50 |
| Pork, joints, ℘ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Pork steaks, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Pork, corned, ℘ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Bacon, ℘ lb. | 23 | @ 28 |
| Hams, ℘ lb. | 25 | @ 28 |
| Shoulders, ℘ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb. | 18 | @ 27 |
| Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 15 |
| Veal cutlets, ℘ lb. | 28 | @ 40 |
| Veal, fillets, ℘ lb. | 30 | @ 40 |
| Sweet Bread, each | 20 | @ 40 |
| Sausages, country made, ℘ lb. | 22 | @ 25 |
| Lard, ℘ lb. | 22 | @ 25 |
| Suet, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Tripe, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |

POULTRY AND GAME.

Unusually limited supplies are available this week, especially of Game. The demand is slack, and prices, in good measure, are nominal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chickens, ℘ lb. | 25 | @ 30 |
| Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair | 75 | @1 50 |
| Ducks, ℘ lb. | 35 | @ 40 |
| Ducks, ℘ pair | 2 75 | @3 50 |
| Geese, each | 2 00 | @3 00 |
| Pigeons, squab, ℘ dozen | 4 50 | @5 50 |
| Turkeys, ℘ lb. | 28 | @ 33 |

FISH.

No very marked changes can be noticed this week. Salmon are in fair supply and cheaper, with an increasing demand. Eels, Blue-fish and Mackerel are also lower, with a moderate inquiry. Shad have "vanished."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bass, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 20 |
| Black-fish, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Blue-fish, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Brook Trout, ℘ lb. | 60 | @1 00 |
| Clams, soft, ℘ 100 | 40 | @1 75 |
| Clams, hard, ℘ 100 | 50 | @ 75 |
| Cod, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Cod, dried, ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 12 |
| Eels, ℘ lb. | 15 | @ 20 |
| Flounders, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Haddock, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Halibut, ℘ lb. | 18 | @ 20 |
| Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb. | 18 | @ 20 |
| Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch | 15 | @ 20 |
| King-fish, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Lobsters, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Mackerel, fresh, each | 12 | @ 20 |
| Mackerel, Spanish, ℘ lb. | 75 | @1 00 |
| Mackerel, salt, each | 10 | @ 18 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb. | 15 | @ 18 |
| Oysters, ℘ 100 | 75 | @2 50 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100 | 2 00 | @3 50 |
| Porgies, ℘ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb. | 30 | @ 40 |
| Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb. | 25 | @ 30 |
| Sheepshead, ℘ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Sturgeon, ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 12 |
| Weak-fish, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |

VEGETABLES.

Trade in new Vegetables is quite brisk, as supplies are increasing and prices falling. Asparagus is nearly "gone." Green Peas are abundant. Potatoes are coming in more freely, including considerable lots from the shores of Delaware Bay, Southern Jersey, and Long Island. Spinach and Sprouts are not in much request, being largely superseded by new Cabbage, now plenty and comparatively low in price. Cucumbers and Cauliflowers are freely offered at declining rates. Some very fine Cauliflowers were in market to-day. Tomatoes are in pretty quick demand.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus, ℘ bunch | 18 | @ 25 |
| Beans, String, ℘ half peck | 31 | @ 37 |
| Beans, Lima, ℘ quart | 20 | @ 25 |
| Beets, new, ℘ bunch | 5 | @ 8 |
| Cabbages, new, each | 6 | @ 12 |
| Carrots, new, ℘ bunch | 3 | @ 6 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 30 | @ 60 |
| Cucumbers, each | 3 | @ 8 |
| Garlic, ℘ bunch | 20 | @ 25 |
| Lettuce, ℘ head | 2 | @ 5 |
| Leeks, ℘ bunch | 10 | @ 15 |
| Mint, ℘ bunch | 2 | @ 3 |
| Onions, ℘ peck | 70 | @ 75 |
| Onions, ℘ quart | 6 | @ 8 |
| Onions, new Bermuda, ℘ bbl. | 3 75 | @4 50 |
| Onions, new, ℘ bunch | 6 | @ 8 |
| Parsnips, ℘ bunch | 8 | @ 12 |
| Parsley, ℘ bunch | 6 | @ 8 |
| Peas, green, ℘ bbl. | 2 62 | @3 50 |
| Peas, green, ℘ half-peck | 12 | @ 20 |
| Peas, green, shelled, ℘ quart | 18 | @ 20 |
| Potatoes, old, ℘ bbl. | 5 00 | @6 50 |
| Potatoes, ℘ peck | 40 | @ 50 |
| Potatoes, new Bermudas, ℘ bbl. | 12 00 | @— — |
| Potatoes, new Southern, ℘ bbl. | 7 00 | @8 50 |
| Potatoes, new Long Island, ℘ bushel | 2 75 | @3 00 |
| Potatoes, new, ℘ peck | 75 | @1 00 |
| Radishes, ℘ bunch | 1 | @ 2 |
| Rhubarb, ℘ bunch | 5 | @ 8 |
| Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch | 2 | @ 4 |
| Spinach, ℘ half peck | 8 | @ 10 |
| Sprouts, ℘ half peck | 8 | @ 10 |
| Squash, each | 10 | @ 15 |
| Tomatoes, new, ℘ quart | 20 | @ 30 |
| Turnips, new, ℘ bunch | 5 | @ 8 |
| Water Cresses, ℘ quart | 8 | @ 10 |

FRUIT.

In Cherries business is active, with an ample stock at a shade easier prices. In Strawberries there is less doing, as the season is drawing to a close and receipts are falling off. Gooseberries are more plenty and declining, with a moderate call for them. Currants are scarce. A few lots of Peaches have been received and slowly sold at high prices. Some new Apples, mostly of poor quality, are in from the South. Other kinds of fruit are dull.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, ℘ peck | 75 | @1 25 |
| Bananas, each | 2 | @ 10 |
| Cherries, ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 25 |
| Citron, ℘ lb. | 45 | @ 50 |
| Currants, White, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Currants, Zante, ℘ lb. | 15 | @ 20 |
| Dates, ℘ lb. | 18 | @ 37 |
| Figs, ℘ lb. | 25 | @ 50 |
| Gooseberries, ℘ quart | 12 | @ 25 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart | 20 | @ 25 |
| Lemons, ℘ doz. | 10 | @ 37½ |
| Oranges, ℘ doz. | 12 | @ 50 |
| Peaches, ℘ quart | 50 | @1 00 |
| Pine Apples, each | 12 | @ 50 |
| Prunes, ℘ lb. | 15 | @ 25 |
| Raisins, ℘ lb. | 18 | @ 26 |
| Strawberries, ℘ quart | 20 | @ 50 |
| Strawberries, ℘ basket | 6 | @ 9 |

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

No material change has occurred in Butter or Cheese, the demand for which is moderate. Eggs are in better supply and are cheaper, with more doing in them. Honey is scarce and quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, new, fancy table, ℘ lb. | 40 | @ 45 |
| Butter, new, fair to good table, ℘ lb. | 35 | @ 38 |
| Butter, cooking, ℘ lb. | 22 | @ 32 |
| Cheese, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 22 |
| Eggs, ten for | — | @ 25 |
| Honey, White Clover, ℘ can | 75 | @1 00 |
| Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle | 30 | @ — |

SUNDRIES.

Groceries are quoted firm, but are not active. Coal is rather higher and in more request. Flour is steady, with a fair retail trade in progress.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coal, nut and stove, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs. | $7 50 | @$9 00 |
| Coffee, Green, ℘ lb. | 28 | @ 45 |
| Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb. | 30 | @ 48 |
| Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb. | 30 | @ 50 |
| Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 25 |
| Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl. | 13 00 | @18 00 |
| Flour, Family, ℘ 24 lb. bags | 1 25 | @2 25 |
| Meal, Corn, ℘ 25 lb. bags | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Meal, Oat, ℘ 25 lb. bags | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Molasses, ℘ gallon | 80 | @1 25 |
| Rice, ℘ lb. | 11 | @ 14 |
| Soap, by the box, ℘ lb. | 10 | @ 13 |
| Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb. | 16½ | @ 17 |
| Sugar, Hard, ℘ lb. | 17¼ | @ 17¾ |
| Syrup, ℘ gallon | 87 | @1 25 |
| Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb. | 80 | @1 10 |
| Teas, Green, ℘ lb. | 85 | @1 65 |
| Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb. | 65 | @1 00 |

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.—The closing services in this ancient edifice will, by appointment of the Vestry, take place on NEXT SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. There will be a sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, who will give a review of the affairs of this parish for the past sixty years. Former members and communicants are cordially invited to commune and worship for the last time within its sacred walls.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, July 1, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer for seamen at 7¾ P. M.; also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching (SUNDAY) at Farragutt Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., entrance on Canal-st. In the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by W. H. HANFORD; at 3 P. M. by Elder W. ROWORTH. The Great Crisis at Hand. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., next SABBATH, July 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Conversion of the Nobleman of Capernaum.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M. Also in the church, on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Evening subject—*Eve.*

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., New-York. Sermon on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. S. F. FARMER, and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. SAMUEL B. BELL. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young peoples' prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church, will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel, on 16th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school in Swedish Lutheran Church, on 22d-st., west of 3d.-av., at 2 P. M.

THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION WILL be administered on SUNDAY EVENING, by Bishop POTTER, in the Free Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAS. MILLETT, Pastor.

CROOKED THINGS MADE STRAIGHT.—The Restorer of Prophecy will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua the High Priest as a Type.*—Zach. chap. iii.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7¾ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3½ and 7¾ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sacrament after morning service. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

MISS ELLA VANWIE, THE GIFTED child of God, will give wonderful manifestations of spirit power, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7¾ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. Truth seekers are invited to explain the mystery, (now called humbug.)

THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF THE MESSIAH PROVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.—Sent, post free, on receipt of price, 40 cents, by addressing J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

DR. J. G. ALVORD DISCOURSES BEFORE Spiritualist Society at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subjects—*Healing the Sick as Christ Did; Philosophy of Healing Diseases.* Conference at 3 o'clock; subject the same as above. Public invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. E. J. ROKE will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, at 8 P. M. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE JUST COMpleted for the Church of the Redeemer, (Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, Rector,) corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will be formally opened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, July 1, at 10½ o'clock. Right Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, Bishop of Tennessee, will act for Bishop Potter on this occasion, and preach the sermon.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Ministries of the Cholera.*

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.—BY special request Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., will deliver a Centenary sermon in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

RIGHT REV. C. T. QUINTARD, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preach on SUNDAY, at 7½ P.M., in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st. A collection will be taken for a special mission work.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH hold their regular services every SABBATH at Miller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS—CORNER 6th-av. and 34th-st.—The Sixth Universalist Society will hold Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 11½. Sunday-school at 9½. All are invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR—OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ in the morning, and 7¾ in the evening. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Swearing;* Evening, *The Pilgrim.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD. Sunday school and Bible class at 2 P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Subject for the morning—*The Future of our Republic.* Evening service suspended until September.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Baptizing.

A SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association will be preached by Rev. C. T. OGDEN, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av. Photograph views of the old church for sale.

# BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, either in this City, Brooklyn or vicinity, with rooms unfurnished excepting carpets, by a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address, with full particulars, CIVIS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARDS FOR board, with single room, less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; also lodgings from 50 cents.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN THE first-class house No. 183 West 14th-st., for $8, to gentlemen.

# COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot, and 1½ hours from City by Harlem Railroad; large house, pleasant and airy rooms, beautiful and healthy location, churches, drives, stabling, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply at Hyatt's carpet-store, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, or at Mount Kisco.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE pleasant rooms, and two smaller, with board, in a private family, near the Powelton House, one mile north of Newburgh, on the Hudson; river view, lawn, shaded grounds, fruit and stabling. Address Box No. 122 Newburgh Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING board will find good accommodations, pleasantly located, within easy access of the City; a short drive from Long Branch. Good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address

L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD — AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, very finely situated in Westchester County, 13 miles from the City, and convenient to the depot. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, United States Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IMmediately at a farm-house; location pleasant, well shaded and healthy; terms $7. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—PLEASANT ACCOMMOdations, &c. Address P. W., Box 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD.—BOARDERS WILL BE received in the Ladies' Boarding Hall of the Oneida Seminary, at Oneida, N. Y., from July 14 to Sept 3, (the Summer vacation.) Pleasant, well-ventilated rooms and parlors, and grounds extensive; location quiet and delightful, and ten minutes' walk from New-York Central Railroad station, and from express, telegraph, post and livery offices. Apply to Mrs. SARAH M. HOWES, Oneida, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm residence of Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, can be obtained from July 1. Accommodation for horses and carriage. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J.; or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE—IN A healthy village located in Fulton County, on the banks of a beautiful river; good hunting, fishing, driving, &c.; horses on the place, house large, table unequaled. A family that wishes to spend a pleasant Summer out of town will find this satisfactory. Terms about $10 a week. Reference.

G. E. SLOCUM, No. 420 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or a small family; house delightfully located on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from New-York; seven minutes' walk from the depot. Address S. L., Spuyten Duyvel, or apply at No. 134 West 34th-st.

BOARD AT FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a delightful and healthy locality in Flushing, only three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms moderate. Address R. H. C., Box 1,889 New York Post-office.

AT YONKERS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Yonkers; ten minutes' walk from depot; abundance of shade and fruit; bath and gas in house; unexceptionable reference given. Apply to WM. H. PERRY, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers depot.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE can be had in 84th-st., the fourth house east of 1st-av., on south side, near the East River, with board; private family; terms reasonable; house modern improvements, fine grounds and stable attached.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD IN A PLEASant cottage on the shore of New-York Bay, only 25 minutes by Central Railroad from Liberty-st. Fine boating, fishing and salt bathing at the door.

MRS. CONNER, Salterville, N. J.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT BOARD with delightful rooms can be obtained in a large house near the depot, at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms and full particulars given at No. 54 West 23d-st.

BOARD AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A LIMited number of persons will be furnished with very pleasant rooms and good board, in one of the best locations in the town, at reasonable rates. Address D. J., Box No. 5,477 Post-office, or inquire at No. 44 Broad-st.

A FEW CHILDREN, OR A PLAIN agreeable party of adults requiring three or four rooms can obtain board at a farm-house; also, stable rooms; advantages for freedom and comfort. Address or inquire for HERBERT RYE, Post-office.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON, HIGHLANDS on the Hudson, twenty minutes from depot. Terms moderate for immediate applicants. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or address E. ROBINSON, Proprietor, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, in a farmer's family on the Hudson River, not more than four or five miles back from the river, and within easy access of the City. J. D. O., New-York Post-office Box No. 6,774.

SUMMER HOME—GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT rooms, delightful village, livery, fishing, health and comfort, Saratoga and Lake George—open July 2.

J. H. LANSLEY, Poultney, Vt.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY; also, all wishing desirable board, rooms or cottages, can have directions immediately. Call or address the BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE FIRST-CLASS accommodations in Montgomery, Orange County. Good fishing. For terms address A. MOWBRAY, No. 314 3d-st.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family of four or six can be accommodated for the Summer. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

# PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF CHARLES P. DWYER, (architect,) and of EDWARD J. DWYER, by HERMAN D. DWYER, formerly drummer boy of the Twentieth Michigan Regiment. Address care of GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent Out-Door Poor, No. 1 Bond-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. SHAW, formerly of Keating, who lived with the Danish Minister a year ago. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No 45 3d-av.

I MISS YOU EVERY MORNING AND evening. You were cruel to go to the country without saying good-bye.

COZ M.—I AM WELL, AND FEEL QUITE HAPpy since I heard from you. Write as often as you can.

LOTTIE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RED GNOME, THE VIVANDIERE and THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, COOL AS A CUCUMBER and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Characters by Messrs. George Fawcet Rowe, Mrs. John Wood, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH, CAMILLE and THE FELON'S DREAM; or JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHARD III. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. English Comic Opera. A NIGHT IN ROME. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BENEFIT OF GEORGE CHRISTY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

FALK'S BELVIDERE LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4½ o'clock, GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

JONES' WOOD.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock, TIGHT ROPE ASCENSION, GREAT ARIEL RAILROAD, MEXICAN FLYING TRAPEZE, &c.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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### A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboats, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the TIMES, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the TIMES. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill giving three months' pay to officers below the rank of Brig.-General, on being mustered out, was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments. Mr. WADE called up the bill amendatory of the Act for the Government of the Territories recently passed by the House. Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the section prohibiting the denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Niagara Ship Canal Bill was taken up, but at the conclusion of the reading it was postponed until Monday next. Mr. WILSON introduced the new Army Bill, which is considered as a compromise between the Senate and House bills. It provides for the organization of forty-five regiments of infantry—five less than the House bill—five regiments of veteran reserves and five regiments of colored troops. The National Telegraph Bill was next taken up, and after full debate, was passed, yeas 16, nays 13. An important amendment was adopted, extending the privileges of the bill to any telegraph company on the conditions proposed. An amendment was also adopted limiting the land grants to forty acres for every telegraph station, the stations to be not less than fifteen miles apart.

In the House Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance; which was read twice and recommitted. The motion of Mr. MILLER, made Friday last, to recommit to the Committee on Invalid Pension, the adverse report made on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812, and instructing the Committee to report a bill for that purpose, was agreed to; yeas 102, nays 11. A motion by Mr. STEVENS to amend the motion to recommit by instructing the Committee to report a bill increasing the lowest rate for total disability which now rate at $8 to $10, was rejected. Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to those engaged in Indian wars during that period. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till next Friday. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

### GENERAL NEWS.

In an article upon the manufacturing interests of St. Louis, the *Democrat* makes a comparison in the trade in tobacco between the years 1860 and 1865, from which the following result appears: In 1860 there were twelve manufacturing establishments in St Louis, with a capital of $100,000; in 1865 there were sixty-two establishments, employing two millions and a half of capital, being more than a million and a half in excess of the capital invested in the entire State in 1860. The Government tax alone on tobacco manufactured in St. Louis in 1865 was $1,171,631, the tobacco being valued at about $300,000, an increase of eighty per cent. over the total product of the State in 1860, and one thousand per cent. on the product of St. Louis in the same year.

The Brownsville *Advertiser* of the 21st says the returns of the late election in Nebraska were canvassed on the 18th, yet the official returns have not been received. It learns, unofficially, that the entire Union State ticket is elected. SAY, the Chief-Justice Copperhead candidate, succeeded by fifty majority. The State Constitution is adopted by about 100 majority. In the Legislature the Senate stands 7 Union, 6 Copperheads; the House, 20 Union, 19 Copperheads; securing the success of two Union United States Senators.

A paper published in the district of Avozelles, La., has a sad story of the condition of agricultural property there: "Nearly nine-tenths of the alluvial lands of our parish are under water, and four-fifths of the cotton and corn planted are destroyed by the overflow. In the districts where the water has not done the mischief, myriads of grasshoppers are at work, in advance of the caterpillar invasion, eating up everything in the fields. Never, during or before the war, have we witnessed a worse prospect for our unfortunate people."

Mr. LINDSLEY, the clergyman at Medina who whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, and who was released on $10,000 bail, immediately upon being set at liberty went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay, but was not allowed to do so, the brother-in-law fearing that his house would be torn down by an excited mob, and the miserable man has again taken up his quarters in the jail at Albion, this time voluntarily, but really to escape summary punishment at the hands of an infuriated and indignant public.

The arrival at Queenstown of the monitor *Miantonomah*, with the vessels accompanying her, is announced by the Navy Department. The passage was made in eleven days and ten hours; the average run per day was one hundred and sixty-eight miles. The progress was very uniform. The heavy weather did not appear to affect the monitor either in speed or rolling, for while the other vessels were lurched about and their progress checked by heavy seas, she went along comparatively undisturbed or unchecked.

The papers at Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, announce that President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD, after the adjournment of Congress, will visit that city in company with Senator DOOLITTLE and ex-Gov. RANDALL, in time to be present at a Wisconsin State Convention of National Union men. It had already been announced that the President has accepted an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the DOUGLAS monument at Chicago.

Advices from Salt Lake to the 9th inst. mention that a tremendous snow and rain and hail storm had just passed over a considerable portion of that Territory. The snow was from a foot to a foot and a half deep, and on the mountains three feet deep. The water from this storm would amount to more than three and a half inches in depth over the whole surface of the country visited, and serious freshets were to be apprehended.

The rebels of Memphis are jubilant over the refusal of the Common Council to make appropriations for the Metropolitan Police. County Justices will also probably refuse to levy a tax and make appropriations as required by law; but the Commissioners will go ahead, regardless of their action. Apprehensions of difficulty when the old Police are relieved increase.

The South Carolina papers give the particulars of the late destructive fire at Newbury, S. C., which ranks as fourth in size of the inland towns, and which is a place of much importance as the centre of the cotton-growing country of that State. The fire spread very rapidly, and only stopped when there was no more to burn. The loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there was but little insurance.

New developments are coming to light in connection with the Memphis swindle. It appears that $700,000 or $800,000, which was sent to CARLETON s[illegible]time during the close of last year for disposal on account of the Government, have also been embezzled and employed in cotton speculation. The whole matter is to be investigated in a day or two by the Banking and Currency Committee.

An election in Norfolk for municipal officers and delegates to the State Legislature was held in that city on the 25th. JOHN GOODE was elected to represent the city in the House of Delegates, beating his opponent two to one. E. H. LUDLOW was elected Mayor of the city, and WM. DIGGS, Sheriff, by large majorities. The election passed off quietly.

Pending the decision of the late Judge BRYAN, of the United States District Court at Charleston, on the constitutionality of the test oath, orders were given for the reception of the writ, and permission granted the attorneys to practice without taking the oath.

There is great enthusiasm among the Union men of Kentucky over the nomination of Gen. HOBSON for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Conservatives and Radicals have united on the General, and will likely elect him over the rebel candidate.

The Union citizens of Memphis have appointed a Committee to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The citizens of Helena, Ark., have also made arrangements for the observance of the day.

A call appears in the Macon *Telegraph* for a Convention of cotton planters, to meet at Nashville in September, to consider the system of free labor and other subjects of interest.

The Tennessee Legislature having provided for the care of pauper and sick freedmen, the hospitals and dispensaries of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State are to be closed.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting of Union soldiers was held at Indianapolis on Wednesday. Col. DEHART, Gen. GEO. H. CHAPMAN and Gov. MORTON were among the speakers.

Three bridges on the Union Pacific Railway, between Wyandotte and Lawrence, were destroyed by the late flood in the Kansas River.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, declines calling an extra session of the Legislature to act upon the Constitutional Amendment.

The House of Representatives of New-Hampshire has passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote yeas 203, nays 107.

The Americans resident in Paris have written a letter to Col. EMMONS CLARK, inviting the Seventh Regiment to visit the Universal Exhibition in 1867.

The freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., have placed $100 in the hands of the Mayor, as a reward for the apprehension of a negro murderer.

### LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, President SCHULTZ, who had been annoyed by complaints setting forth the offences of the offal contractors, informed the Board that responsible persons had offered to do for nothing what the City now pays a large sum of money for doing, (or rather misdoing,) and he therefore offered a resolution looking to the breaking of Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE's offal contract. On motion of Dr. STONE, the Sanitary Superintendent was directed to post in his office a daily bulletin, informing the public concerning the state of the public health. Dr. PARKER nominated Dr. W. V. WHITE to fill a vacancy in the body of Sanitary Inspectors, and the gentleman was elected. It was further voted that the Sanitary Inspectors be continued in employment until the 1st of September.

The Board of Excise yesterday granted fifty-five licenses, thus making the total number 6,389. JAMES GALLAGHER, of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, was tried for violating the terms of his license in dispensing liquor on Sunday, and the Board's decision was postponed for further consideration. VICTOR SEAMAN, of No. 32 Monroe-street, was called to trial for selling beer on Sunday, but the complaint was dismissed, it having been brought in malice. President SCHULTZ was directed to address a letter to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, asking them to appoint a time in July when they will hear argument on appeal from the recent decision of Judge CARDOZA.

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following cases came up for action: JOHN B. CHASE was arrested yesterday morning in Thompson-street, having in his possession a bag filled with cigars, the proceeds of a burglary; held for trial without bail. JOSEPH MCCOSTER, a colored coachman, was charged with having stolen over $900 worth of harness from his employer; held for examination. LOUIS LOFFLER was charged with grand larceny by WILLIAM SCHULTZE, but the complainant's wife stated that she had taken the articles, and the prisoner was discharged. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and MICHAEL DEMPSEY were arrested in a store at No. 191 Greenwich-street, into which they had forced an entrance with burglarious intent; held for trial.

More than one hundred cases, in which injunction orders to show cause have been granted by Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas, in behalf of as many liquor-dealers, were called on yesterday morning at the Special Term of that court. After some informal discussion, it was decided that one case, in which the party had not obtained a license under the Act of 1857, might be selected by defendants' counsel, and argued on the merits on Monday next. As to the other class of cases, the Court, on motion of counsel, adjourned the hearing until Wednesday, July 18. In the meantime, the injunctions are continued.

Eleven decrees of divorce have just been granted by the Supreme Court. The titles are as follows: James Leach *vs.* Anna Leach; Manassah L. Goldman *vs.* Esther Goldman; Martha J. Adams *vs.* Christopher C. Adams; Lydia H. Catlin *vs.* Charles Catlin; Elizabeth Carpenter *vs.* Virgil C. Carpenter; Mary C. Davis *vs.* C. K. Davis, (from bed and board;) Daniel G. Handy *vs.* Jennie E. Handy; Catharine McLeod Jakes *vs.* James Jakes; Peter Zobel *vs.* Mina Zobel; John C. Gray *vs.* Jane Gray, and Juliana L. Wahl *vs.* Bernhard A. Wahl.

The trial trip of the *Western Metropolis*, an elegant steamship, just refitted for the New-York and Bremen trade, in the service of the "North American Lloyd Co." took place yesterday. A most important feature in the construction of this steamship is the introduction of the lately-patented "Manley Patent Paddle-wheels," these being the first ever introduced in an ocean steamer. The experiment was considered entirely successful, giving a degree of speed never before obtained by the ship with her old wheels, and consuming much less coal than ordinarily.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, one of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health, has discovered a means of abating the bone-boiling and fat-melting nuisance—a method by which all the matters which have hitherto been wasted may be saved and made useful. This discovery will not only render our four hundred bone and fat establishments inoffensive, but it will add from $100,000 to $150,000 annually to the public wealth.

ALBERT UNTERHOLZ was arrested yesterday by Capt. JOURDAN and Bank Detective HAYS on a charge of having committed a series of forgeries, the extent of which has not yet been fully learned. It appears that the accused was in the habit of going to printing offices and ordering bank checks on leading City banks, and after obtaining proofs filled them up for large amounts and forged the name of some well-known merchant. He will be examined by Justice HOGAN to-day.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Sinking Common Council, it was proposed to offer the lower end the City Hall Park—twenty-six full building lots—to the Government for a Post-office site, for $500,000. Fund Commissioners and a Joint Committee of the No action was taken, the committees adjourning to noon to-day for further consideration of the matter.

Nine unlicensed liquor dealers were held to bail, yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY, on charges of violating the Excise law; three were also admitted to bail on similar charges by Justice DODGE. In the Tombs Court, Justice HOGAN required three others to find bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the cotton warehouse No. 61 Stone-street, occupied by WALL & PINCKNEY, and others. Nearly 700 bales of cotton were stored in the building, but owing to the exertions of the firemen the aggregate loss will not be more than $60,000, the greater part being covered by insurance.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD reports that during the week ending on the 26th instant, the Police Sanitary Company served 650 notices for the abatement of nuisances, and caused the removal of 2,326 loads of night-soil, 1,063 dead animals, and 3,950 pounds of unsound meats and fish from the City limits.

TIMOTHY CHEESEMAN, a cartman, died of cholera at No. 91 Lewis-street, on Thursday night. Yesterday at noon WILLIAM BRADSHAW died of violent diarrhœa in the basement of No. 952 Broadway. There was no cholera on board the hospital ship at the date of the latest report therefrom.

Mr. JOSEPH A. COZENA, of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, unlicensed dram-seller, has brought suit in the Marine Court, laying his damage at $500, against Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT and Patrolman CROWLEY, for arresting him for exposing liquors for sale without license.

The Messrs. EDGE have offered to provide a public display of fireworks, if the Mayor and Comptroller will use their influence to have the bills paid by the next Legislature. The offer has been accepted.

One hundred and ninety injunctions had been served upon the various Police Captains of this City, at 6 o'clock last evening, restraining them from interfering with unlicensed liquor dealers.

The argument in the Washington Market injunction case, reported in our columns of Friday, was concluded yesterday. The Court reserved its decision.

Three inquests were held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE at Bellevue Hospital in fatal cases of *coup de soleil.*

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for Flour and Pork, which were firmer; also for Corn, which was in large supply and lower. Most other articles were lightly dealt in at irregular prices. The freight market was moderately active.

### The Tariff—Mr. Morrill's Speech.

With the tone of Mr. MORRILL's speech, explanatory of the action of the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the tariff, not even his opponents can fairly quarrel. It is temperate, and, from his point of view, reasonable. And yet we doubt whether it will convince any but the classes to be protected of the expediency of further protection; while to these, his very moderation will be a source of complaint.

The misfortune is, that in the advocacy of special interests the general interests of the public are usually overlooked. It is doubtless correct to say that the taxation and the enhanced cost of living resulting from the war entitle producers to such protection as legislation may be able to give. But the producers who reap the profit of protection are, comparatively, a small portion of the community. The consumers—meaning in this connection the great body of the people—not only are not protected, but suffer from the protection of the privileged few; since the war burdens fall equally upon them, while for their labor the tariff brings no increase of reward. Hence the foremost argument of those who advocate duties yet higher than the scale in force amounts to little. For against the plea of certain producing interests for compensation on the ground of enhanced taxation and expenses, must be placed the plea of the public as a whole, who, as consumers, suffer from the protection enjoyed by particular classes, although suffering to the full from the identical causes upon which the justification for higher duties is made to rest.

We admit that to build up important industries, which, when established, will be permanently and generally beneficial, it is right and proper so to adjust the tariff that assistance shall be incidentally rendered. This is the rational measure of protection. But the hypothesis implies a limit beyond which protection ceases to be necessary; and, moreover, it assumes that protection being but an incident, and not the paramount object, the interests of the revenue shall not be sacrificed for the benefit of interests that are exceptional. Mr. MORRILL's argument would have been infinitely stronger had this element of the question entered into it. For the point primarily to be answered is—Can the tariff now in operation be greatly altered, in the direction of heavier duties, without diminishing its productiveness? Or, put into another shape. Is not the tariff we now have as protective as it can be consistently with the requirements of the National Treasury? This is precisely the point which we should like to see met more clearly and boldly than it has been. If given duties may be increased without injury to the revenue, and at the same time beneficially to particular industries, the case of which Mr. MORRILL is the custodian is a good one. But if to enrich a few forms of production the revenue is to suffer, then further protection should be withheld; because the national faith and credit are of more importance than the profits of manufacturers.

Mr. MORRILL places much stress upon the necessity of a gradual but decided contraction of the currency, with a view to the earliest possible resumption of specie payments. In this we sympathize with him heartily. But to this end must not the revenue be the first object of protection? Must we not guard effectually against contingencies that might drive the Secretary of the Treasury into the market as a buyer, and so send up the premium on gold, with a remote likelihood of its fall? A prohibitory tariff might be an excellent means of preventing the shipment of gold in payment for foreign goods. But unfortunately gold is needed in large amounts for other purposes; and the choice is therefore restricted to gold receipts from revenue, involving large importations, or the purchase of gold by the Government, involving speculation and a higher premium.

Whatever weakness is discernible in Mr. MORRILL's general argument, however, we cannot hesitate to accept the schedule of duties as prepared by his Committee as infinitely preferable to the schedule as it would be if the interests that are clamoring for prohibitory duties were allowed to have their way. The wisest policy would seem to be to simplify the tariff rather than to make it more burdensome; to rely for revenue upon a few leading articles of consumption rather than to tax everything. But if this method be unattainable—if the Committee of Ways and Means, after all their labors, discern no other way out of the difficulty than that which Mr. MORRILL has expounded, defective and unpleasant though it be—let us at least remember how much worse the matter would be if the iron and coal monopolists, and their friends, were allowed to have their way. It seems to be a choice of evils, and we prefer the lesser of the two, subject to the revision which is required to correct its obvious errors and anomalies.

### The Attitude of the Emperor of the French.

Every word of the French Emperor in such a crisis as this is of the utmost importance. His recent letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, read in the session of the Corps Legislatif of the 12th inst., is a proclamation to Europe of the position of France in the approaching war. It will receive an anxious perusal throughout the civilized world. The Emperor begins by declaring what would have been the ideas presented by his Government to the Conference, provided that body had met. The representative of France would have distinctly repudiated any possible aggrandizement of territory, *unless "in case the map of Europe was remodeled for the exclusive benefit of a great Power,"* and of the conterminous provinces demanding, by votes freely expressed, their annexation to France." The exception which should exclude all ideas of territorial ambition from the breast of the French Government is noteworthy; it is an exception so improbable of occurrence that the rule may be considered established. Considering that the Conference was called especially to determine territorial questions, that it was inevitable that either Prussia would gain the Duchies, or Italy Venetia, or Austria the Principalities, this form of statement must mean that France demands now an advance of her frontier line, inasmuch as other countries are advancing theirs. There can be but one direction in which the French Empire desires an increase of territory, and that is toward the Rhine. Here, then, is the first avowal of a distinct *idèe Napolienne.* But the Emperor, as is often the case in his diplomatic papers, is remarkably clear and frank. The contest has three causes; first, the "geographical situation of Prussia imperfectly limited," that is, the need of a Prussian sea-coast, and her ambition to annex certain territories which separate her provinces; second, "the wish of Germany demanding a political Constitution more conformable to its general wants," or, in other words, perhaps, the consolidation of the smaller States into a Northern Federation under Prussia, and third, "the necessity of Italy to secure her national independence," or the indispensableness of Venetia to the unity and independence of Italy. Not a word here against the ambition of Prussia, or in favor of treaties which might secure the Duchies from her efforts to retain the Venetian provinces under Austria, not an expression to check Italy or restrain either combatant. But the Emperor goes further. He avows what France desires and sympathizes with: "for the secondary States of the Confederation a closer union, a stronger organization, a more important position." To French ambition a great united German confederacy is always a mighty obstacle. A German Empire broke the brilliant attacks of FRANCIS II., and a united Germany wrecked the First NAPOLEON. NAPOLEON the Third fears it still. He hopes for a second confederacy from this war, with the Northern and Protestant States and Prussia at the head, balancing the Southern and Catholic under Austria. For Prussia he desires more homogeneousness in the North—that is, that she may annex Holstein and Schleswig, and Mecklenburg and Hanover, and thus become the first German Power, but not dangerous to progress, because of her hostility with Austria.

For Austria, he has no objections that she should hold so "large position in Germany," but he desires that "she should cede Venetia to Italy for an equitable compensation;" inasmuch as in defiance of treaties, she made war on Denmark on behalf of German nationality, so now she should recognize Italian nationality. But cold comfort, manifestly, for the Kaiser, in these arguments. What ought France to do? he asks, and takes another opportunity, in answering, to give a contemptuous allusion to the "treaties of 1815," which, be it remembered, not merely gave Austria Venetia, but also pushed back France from the Rhine. France has but two interests in the war, he urges, and only the violation of these, or the serious threatening of these, will induce her to draw the sword. One is "the maintenance of the European equilibrium;" that is, if either or any party in the struggle gain territory, France will put her legions on the Rhine, and take a vote under French bayonets whether those provinces will freely annex themselves. The second interest is the maintenance of the Italian kingdom, "which we have helped to constitute;" that is, if Lombardy or Piedmont is seriously threatened by the Austrians, they may rely on French assistance.

For the present, however, France will "continue in a vigilant neutrality."

We cannot well imagine a more distinct avowal of both the ambition, object and sympathies of the French Emperor, in the approaching war, than is furnished in this remarkable letter to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. It is almost equal to a declaration of war. It avows entire sympathy with Prussia and Italy; it has not a word of friendship for Austria; it leaves no doubt of his purpose to acquire territory. To our mind it almost seems inspired by Von BISMARCK himself, and we cannot resist the impression, also so prevalent in Germany, that the bargain for the Rhine provinces has already been completed between the ambitious Emperor and the unscrupulous Minister, and that a few weeks will see a vast French army operating on the frontiers of Western Germany. If this be the case, BISMARCK's part has been played with a boldness and adroitness never equalled on the stage of European diplomacy, and his final success, and the success of Italy, are secure. Time alone will disclose the truth of these suppositions.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE ON THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.—The probability that war might before long break out in Europe, and the example set by the United States Sanitary Commission, of the noblest and most energetic efforts to alleviate some of the horrors of war, resulted, in 1863, as our readers are aware, in the formation of a society at Geneva for the same purpose. A generous Swiss, M. DURANT, was the first to move in the formation of this society, and the Government of this country and those of Europe were invited to unite in a subsequent treaty, called a "Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded Soldiers of Armies in the Field." The treaty was in 1864 signed by nearly every Government of Europe and by our own. The signers were England, France, Prussia, Saxony, Sweden, Baden, Hesse, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Wurtemberg, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the United States. The plan of operations was based upon the neutrality of hospitals and ambulances, and their protection by the belligerents. This allowance of neutrality was interpreted, as we fear, in too large a spirit to become practicable during any great contest. For instance, the presence of a wounded soldier in any house was not only to protect the house during his presence in it, but to exempt the inhabitants from any obligation to lodge troops or to pay any levied contributions of war. It is difficult to see how, in case of the occupation of territory by a hostile army, the avoidance of liability to levies could be thus realized, for the invading force would probably find every house and estate and farm claiming immunity from the acts of war by the simple expedient of receiving a wounded soldier. The amount of forbearance to be exercised in such cases by the invader is greater than could be expected from armies whose purpose is not only to desolate but to subsist upon the theatre of their operations. If no other reason existed, however, for considering the plan of the Geneva Convention a failure, the fact that Austria refused to unite in it would alone suffice. With every wish that such a noble effort might be successful, we cannot see how, in view of the fact that Austria refuses to acquiesce in the idea of neutrality for the receptacles of the wounded, and that neither Italy nor Prussia can adopt it, therefore, without considerable sacrifices, the whole plan can fail of coming to the ground. It would confer upon the two latter Powers a noble distinction if they would be faithful to the treaty so far as regards Austrians who may be carried wounded into their lines, but it is hardly likely that such a distinction will be earned.

THE ATTACK UPON VALPARAISO.—We notice that the question of indemnity for losses suffered by French residents of Valparaiso has been the subject of a conversation in the Corps Legislatif; and although the Minister of State gave no assurance that these claims would be at once presented to the Government of Spain, he left it to be inferred that there might be joint action on the part of the aggrieved Powers, and that, meanwhile, a strong protest on the part of France had been forwarded to Madrid. M. ROUHER may well have hesitated to give any specific pledge affecting the pecuniary losses of the aggrieved foreign residents of Valparaiso. It would be comparatively easy, perhaps, to bring the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to submit to any terms of settlement but the settlement of a debt. This is the experience of the creditors of Spain in both hemispheres. And it seems unlikely that a different principle can be made to operate on the Castilian mind in this particular case. The Spanish fleet, no doubt, inflicted a very serious loss on the residents of a peaceful commercial Chilian city. But the Spanish fleet retires from its dignified task in the Pacific with more than a compensating loss of *prestige* and honor. And it is doubtful, taking all the facts into account, whether there will be any other settling of the account.

THE EXCISE LAW INJUNCTIONS.—At the present rate at which Judge CARDOZO is managing to issue injunctions against the interference of the Excise Commissioners with Free Trade in Liquor, the operation of the law will soon be absolutely suspended all over the City. These injunctions already number one hundred and seventy-five. There surely ought to be an early appeal had to test finally the constitutionality of the law. The police may make an occasional arrest in attempting to enforce the regulations of the Board as to cases where no injunctions have been issued. But their efforts are already paralyzed by this judicial intervention. Before the close of another week the trade will be in nearly the same position as it was six months ago, except that the City Treasury is about a million dollars richer from the license receipts.

### Astoria Ferry.

We call attention to the announcement in another column of the resumption of the ferry service from the new slip at the foot of Ninety-second-street to Astoria, Long Island, and believe this will be welcome intelligence to all.

It is well known that the ferry as run from the landing at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street for some 20 years or more, has been from various causes rather an aggravation than a convenience to the public, and the condition of Eighty-sixth-street, the only way of access to the boat, has been difficult, if not perilous in the extreme, as is well known.

The site chosen for the present landing is a natural cove extending from Eighty-ninth-street toward the Harlem River, and is singularly favored by nature in all the conditions essential for the necessary ferry erections to afford the boats safe, quick and regular entrance at all times.

The grades of all the streets and avenues of connection with this landing are easy, and are to receive the Belgian pavement and to be lighted with gas down to the ferry within a few weeks. We congratulate the public on this great and valuable improvement.

### Fire at South Reading, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, June 29.

A large wooden building in South Reading, owned and used for a storehouse by the Boston and Maine Foundry Company, was destroyed by fire this morning. Among the contents were steam shafting and a large amount of stock. Loss quite heavy; insured.

## GEORGIA.

### Feeling Among the People—The Freedmen's Bureau.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, June 14, 1866.

In one of my letters from Georgia last Fall, I recollect I stated that the course of the people was gratifying, but that the leading politicians seemed to disregard the terms and situation of their defeat. While I find little or no change in the great body of the people, except that they are more sullen and less buoyant than last fall, I can see a great change in the course of the leading men. To be sure, about the time I was in Georgia last year the excitement regarding the repudiation of the State Confederate debt was rife, and the necessity for the repudiation produced a great deal of bitter feeling and invective. I thought last Fall that Mr. COHEN, Representative-elect to Congress from this district, was one of the most malignant men I ever met. Yesterday I had a short conversation with him, and found him one of the most amiable persons in the world. He scouts the idea that the people are less loyal now than immediately after the surrender. On the contrary, he believes the people of the South, and especially of Georgia, to be more loyal now than ever before. I sincerely believe this to be a fact. I entertain no doubts whatever of the uniform loyalty of the people of Georgia, of their willingness to pay all taxes, and of their desire to obey the laws. But I cannot say that they love as well as ourselves the United States Government, or that they entertain very much affection for those gentlemen in the North who deem it wise to traduce and persecute them. It is not human nature—it is not Americanism. The more I see of the Southern people, and the more opportunities I have of witnessing their deportment, the more I respect and love them, and the more I deeply sympathize with them in this their most gloomy hour. I candidly believe that had we have taken them by the hand and treated them as brothers, as it seemed that we would do immediately after the surrender of their armies, a better state of feeling would have presented itself now than has existed before for thirty years. One of the best proofs of this is the ardent manner in which they are selecting their new friends, irrespective of their former relations. I hear Messrs. COWAN, DOOLITTLE, DELANO, MCCULLOUGH, SEWARD, the President, and HENRY WARD BEECHER, and scores of others of leading Republicans and prominent war men spoken as kindly of and as often of as I hear the names of their own great soldiers mentioned. And each of those men, singly or otherwise, would receive the attention of the entire people, and be entertained in the most sumptuous manner, from the Potomac River to the Rio Grande. Why, the little half column report of Gen. GRANT's, which was the source of so much commotion in the Carl Schurz Camp, has endeared that great General forever to them. I do not believe that a batch of the most notorious Copperheads in the North, so-called friends of the South and Southern rights, would have one particle of the real substantial influence and devotion of the Southern people that any two whom I have named above would. Beside, I notice, wherever I go, a kind feeling for all those who have been in the army, and in fact, for all those who seem to be friendly toward the South. On the other hand, no men were ever hated so ardently as THAD. STEVENS and some others. I have talked with a great many people about some of our leading men, and there seems to be a wonderful agreement among them. They seem to agree that WENDELL PHILLIPS is crazy, and isn't of much account; they seem to think that Mr. SUMNER is an honest man, and that he forgets the South and what her white people have suffered, in his exceeding zeal to ameliorate the conditions of the blacks; they agree that Mr. GREELEY means no harm, but that he is a queer, vacillating old fellow, and they agree with all their might that THAD. STEVENS is the most inhuman wretch alive, BROWNLOW not excepted.

I do not care who that man is, be he as radical as Mr. SUMNER himself, if he is financially disinterested, and entertains a regard or a respect for private opinions, as all true gentlemen do, he may travel the South from one end to the other, and at the termination of his journey he will declare that the great body of the people of the South are loyal, and are conducting themselves as true American citizens. Send down an ass, who starts with the opinion that to be loyal the Southern people must sing hosannahs over their defeat, or go into ecstacies over the unfurling of the American flag, that they must worship Gen. SHERMAN and curse Gen. LEE, that they must trample upon, instead of strew flowers over, the graves of their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and he will pronounce against the loyalty of the people. There are many others who meander the turbid stream of soulless fanaticism in the same canoe. Those snivelling Tax Commissioners and their associates at Fernandina, Fla., who have sold out two or three cities for almost nothing, declare the entire South disloyal. The greater portion of the agents of colored schools and many of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau indorse the above declaration. Elegant chuckleheads, who *conscientiously* think a "white man is as good as a nigger," if he behaves himself, argue in like manner. But let men like Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERIDAN, Gen. STEEDMAN, Gen. FULLERTON, go South, and hundreds of civilians whom I might name, and who believe that the war was fought for the preservation of the Union, and who truly love that Union, and who want to see it represented in Congress by loyal men, and they will tell a far different tale.

One other very good proof of the loyalty of the people of Georgia is the consistent and wise course of its newspapers. For a while after the war, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* fumed a good deal; and once in a while, even of late, the Macon *Telegraph* gets beside itself and says pernicious things. The course of the Columbus *Sun and Enquirer*, the Atlanta *New Era*, and the *Herald* of this city, and many other Georgia newspapers, has been praiseworthy from the start; and it is my impression that there is not a disloyal paper in Georgia. The course of many of the politicians and ex-officers of the Confederate army, and the zeal of Gov. JENKINS to promote good order and establish good feeling, has been commendable in the highest degree. Every cloud has its silver lining, and I am one of those who ardently hope and firmly believe that everything will come out right yet; that the bad men at the North, and the bad men at the South, will be sent to chaos and confusion together. I rely wholly upon the Conservative-Republican vote next Fall—the votes of those who fought for the preservation of the Union—the votes of those who elevated ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, a State in the Union, by all odds—if they vote against the perpetuity of that Union which they fought to preserve. Why, I suppose, that's the end of our Government. I can't see it in any other light. While the war went on the Government did not commit one act that did not meet my humble but hearty approbation. I was in favor of the war; I was in favor of the Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation of Emancipation; I was in favor of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; I was in favor of colored soldiers, and of the most rigorous measures of carrying on the war; I was in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's policy of reconstruction, as successfully carried out in Tennessee and Arkansas, and I was in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection—and, thank God, I voted for him. But I am now for peace and the whole Union, even at the risk of being called a Copperhead.

To show the readers of the TIMES how strangely malicious some parties are, I will cite the following: Last October the *National Republican*, an extreme paper of this city, published an article opposing the turning over of the City Government to the civil authorities. In the course of its article it referred somewhat unkindly to the policy of the President, &c., &c. It denounced the whole people of the South as disloyal, and attempted to show that no Northern man could live and move in Savannah congenially, &c., &c. A few weeks ago this same article appeared in the columns of a well-known radical journal of Philadelphia, in the shape of correspondence, and of course was well calculated to distort Northern ideas respecting Southern loyalty. The tenor of the article conveyed the idea that an election was about to take place (in May instead of October), and that the result would be the annihilation of all Union sentiment, &c., &c. These fraud and deception were so palpable that a gentleman of this city cut out both articles, placed them side by side in double columns, and in his comments thereon showed plainly the malicious motives of the author and his abettors. The article and comments were sent to the managing editor of the paper in question, who, of course, refused its admittance in his columns. So the people were deceived, and that was according to the programme. Had the readers of the paper which contained the deception been permitted to have seen the refutation of the article, their imperfect opinions, produced by the original correspondence, would have been dissipated; and, further, they would have at once discovered the malicious machinations of the author and his abettors, which was, of course, the sole reason for the exclusion of the explanatory article. The latter was subsequently published in the *Age*; but the readers of the paper which contained the original article seldom read the *Age*. If this is patriotism, and an attempt to save the country, God help the country.

It may be recollected by the readers of the TIMES that during my last year's tour through the South I took the grounds that Gen. TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, was the fairest and best man connected with the Bureau in the same capacity. This has been proved to be correct. He has been the most successful Commissioner in the South, he is better liked by both whites and blacks, his subordinates are a better class of men than in most of the other Southern States, and the colored people of Georgia are not bound, body and soul, by heartless, speculating Yankee ministers. Gen. TILLSON succeeded an individual named WILD, a Massachusetts Brigadier—not a bad man at heart, not a negro swindler like Father FRENCH, but a raving fanatic, who sought to elevate the black man to the same footing with intelligent and educated whites by a mere say-so. Gen. WILD, during his wild career, had a regiment of mounted colored men who were a terror to Georgia. He tied old men up by the thumbs and allowed negro women to strip respectable white ladies, for the avowed purpose of ascertaining whether they had anything secreted about their persons, &c. Gen. TILLSON took different grounds. He went into every county in the State, made speeches to whites and blacks, in which he talked sharply to both parties, and told them that they must live together and mutually assist each other. Besides, he appointed strictly honest men under him, and watched them closely. Of course, some of his deputies have deceived him, and in a few instances he may have discovered, through the searching investigation of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, that frauds have been committed right under his own face and eyes. I do not know that Gen. STEEDMAN has yet reported in Georgia; if so, I have not seen it, but I am fully convinced that he will pronounce in favor of Gen. TILLSON, and that the Commission will fail to discover that medley of fraud and corruption that has been brought to light in Virginia and the Carolinas.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

### The Supreme Court—The Stay Law—Southern View of Reconstruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sunday, June 17, 1866.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has been in session here for the last few days. The bench is composed of Chief-Justice LUMPKIN, with two associate Justices—HARRIS and WALKER. The Chief-Justice has presided ever since the establishment of the Court in 1845, and is universally considered one of the ablest, most industrious and conscientious Judges on the continent. At the Bar he was eminently successful. As an advocate he was most distinguished. His addresses to the jury in noted criminal cases are regarded as models of eloquence and power. He was born in 1799, and was admitted to the Bar in 1820. Beyond a short service in the State Legislature, he has kept aloof from political life. He belonged to the States' Rights Party, of which Gov. TROUP was the chief, but he never sought any prominent position in politics. His associate Judges, HARRIS and WALKER, are lawyers of acknowledged ability and considerable experience. They were elected to the Supreme Bench by the last Legislature, and this is their first appearance in that exalted position.

There is a large amount of business before the Court, but the only question of general interest which they have to decide is the Stay Law enacted by the Legislature last Winter, which deprives the creditor of his right to levy execution on the property of the debtor where the latter agrees to liquidate the claim in four annual instalments. There is a general concurrence of opinion as to the expediency of some law which will protect those who owe money against the forced sale of their property in the present impoverished condition of the country, and the depreciated value of all sorts of property. But it is questioned whether the act that was passed does not clash with that clause of the Constitution which forbids the passage of any law impairing the validity of a contract.

It is rumored and believed that Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS drew the Stay Law, and it is certainly a popular enactment; but is it constitutional? The affirmative was argued at great length by Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, and the popular part of the question dwelt upon with all the energy and ingenuity which that gentleman is known to possess wherever he can make a point with "the *peops.*" A number of other lawyers sustained the same view. Hon. HOWELL COBB maintained that the law is unconstitutional, in one of the ablest and most forcible arguments ever delivered in a Court, and satisfied me that, however expedient it may be to protect the men who owe money and cannot pay it against a ruinous sacrifice of their estates, the Constitution says that the men to whom the money is due shall also be protected both in their right and its remedy, and that the latter is clearly impaired when it is rendered inoperative for a number of years.

It will be remembered that Gov. JENKINS vetoed the Stay Law, and so popular was it that it was passed over the veto, notwithstanding the lucid argument in which the Governor sustained his objections. The judgment of the Court has not been pronounced, but it is the prevalent opinion among lawyers and outsiders that the law will be held to be constitutional.

There are a number of prominent men here from all parts of the State, and National politics and crop prospects are discussed with much industry whenever the law business, which drew them here, does not occupy their attention. Mr. STEPHENS has been here for some days. He continues to preach faith, hope and charity, and has an abiding belief that the Fall elections at the North will materially brighten the political skies of the South. In this belief there are some who participate, and who profess to know that the greater number, who, like St. Thomas, cannot believe unless they see, are unable to discover from the present signs of the political firmament any indications that Sirius (STEVENS) is about to wane, and give place to milder and more healthful influences. The report of the Central Directory, the Constitutional Amendments passed by both Houses of Congress, the tone of the Northern Press, with some rare exceptions, are the dark clouds which are *visible*, and which exclude every ray of hope based on "actualities." "It is good to expect a revulsion of feeling at the North," remarked a gentleman, discussing the prospect with a number of others, "but where do you see any signs of the commencement of the 'revulsion?' New-Hampshire, New-Jersey and Connecticut have spoken during the past year, and all three have gone Radical by large majorities. The Radical force in Congress is as strong and compact as ever, and if it was believed that constituencies were going to disapprove the acts of their representatives at the coming elections surely some would be found who would "flee from the wrath to come." No one could point out in reply the faintest speck of "revulsion," and those who believed that the dog-star will continue to rage seemed to have it all their own way. The Constitutional Amendment, if it be submitted to the people of Georgia, will most assuredly be rejected. In their opinion Union men who can take the oath, and Secessionists who cannot, agree perfectly. But it is asked why should Georgia be required to adopt or reject the Constitutional Amendment if she is not a State in the Union, and if she is a State in the Union why had not her Senators and Representatives a voice in the discussion of the proposed change of the organic law. Again, it is asked, suppose Georgia and every other Southern State which is in the same position—neither in nor out of the Union—were to adopt the amendment as the price of representation in Congress, what security is there that when the price is paid, the boon will be granted, and that, as Mr. BOUTWELL says, more will not be demanded? But there is not the shadow of a chance that the amendment will be adopted. It is not certain that it will be considered. I have not heard anybody express an opinion which even squints at the expediency of accepting any such terms. But although this is the case, there is a deep-rooted, all-pervading desire to see Union and harmony fully and practically restored, and an equally deep-rooted and all-pervading conviction that this can never be done by force, or by positive legislation. It can be done and well done by magnanimity, unlimited confidence and kindness. Let the North say to the South, "We trust you," and accompany the announcement by the removal of all the degrading evidences of distrust which now exist, and it will soon be seen that peace and concord, respect, fraternal feeling and national prosperity will jump into existence, full of healthful vigor and beneficent power. Guarantees obtained by compulsion cannot by their very nature produce respect or good feeling. They must create in those from whom they are wrung a degrading sense of inferiority, an animosity none the less pernicious because it may be stifled, and an alienation of interest and purpose which must prove fatal to the reunion which patriots desire. It is idle to say to the Southern people, "We desire to embrace you and welcome you back to the national fold, but before we can do it you must publicly confess yourselves felons worthy of ignominious punishment. You must forever degrade and brand as infamous the men whom you elected as your leaders. You must inscribe felon and traitor on the headstones of the graves of your brethren who died fighting in response to your call. You must voluntarily renounce all your political rights, and elevate to perfect political equality the totally ignorant but semi-civilized race of beings who were but yesterday your bondsmen. You can only prove that you are fit to be loved and respected by us by a full and free confession that you are guilty and repentant wretches, ready to betray those who served you as you required, and willing to swear anything to obtain remission of your sins."

But were the North to say, "We want you to return to the Union and love and respect the bond which forms it, and therefore we restore to you unreservedly and unconditionally all the blessings and benefits which the Union confers. We want you to love and respect us as citizens of a common country, and therefore we give you every evidence that we love and respect you by obliterating every trace of the animosity and strife which existed while we fought. We accept your submission. We have perfect trust in your good faith. We do not doubt your loyalty. Your rights, your liberties, your property, are all restored. Every prison door is opened. Every indictment quashed. Every punishment remitted. You are poor, we will give you of our wealth"—then indeed would the Union be restored on a basis which would defy assault from within or without, and would secure an era of prosperity which would soon wipe out the burdens by which the people are now crushed. If you could see and talk with the people and know them, you would be compelled to trust them, and feel convinced of the truth of the paradox that the strongest guarantee you can obtain is not to require guarantee at all. Take the instance of the negroes. Where the intervention of agents and emissaries and bayonets have been employed to protect their interests, they are vastly worse off than where they are left to the uncontrolled and uncompelled protection of the white people.

Thus argued many with whom I have conversed. They were earnest, good men, whom it is absurd to distrust. But when they urged most strenuously the policy of conciliation and unconditional confidence as the only way to restore the Union, it was asked: "Do those who control the action of Congress and who represent the majority of the Northern people want the Union restored, or do they not rather seek to secure the supremacy of the political party to which they belong?"

The recent heavy rains in the southwestern portion of the State have, it is said, done serious injury to the crops there, and have flooded many large places on the borders of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. It is but a few days since I saw these fields blossoming like the rose, and now they are desolated. *L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose.*

The Central Railroad is again open from Savannah to Macon. Regular trains are now running twice a day each way on the main line and its branches, and there is great rejoicing at this piece of reconstruction. Would that the political reconstructionists would adopt the same practical means as did the President and directors of this road. The connection between this city and the Georgia Railroad, at Mayfield, will be promptly and actively pushed through, and steps are being taken to complete the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. The sum required is about $2,000,000, and I am told there is a good prospect that it will be obtained by loan at the North. After I leave here I propose visiting the counties of Middle Georgia, to see how the crops get on.

QUONDAM.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

### VERMONT.

### The State Democratic Convention.

MEMPHIS, Vt., Friday, June 29.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State offices, was held in this place today. Every county in the State was represented except two. WALDO BINGHAM, Esq., of Hyde Park, presided, supported by one Vice-President from each county; and Messrs. W. W. EATON, BYRON GOODWIN and W. A. BALDWIN, officiated as Secretaries.

The nominees are the same as last year, and are as follows: For Governor, CHARLES A. DAVENPORT, of Wilmington; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. P. LINSLEY, of Burlington, and for Treasurer, L. H. NOYES, of Hyde Park.

Resolutions reaffirming trust and confidence in the principles of the Democratic Party, commending the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, in favor of taking United States bonds, and commending the soldiers of our armies for their bravery and endurance in putting down the late rebellion, were adopted.

Speeches were made by Mr. SMITH, of Milton, Mr. AIKINS, of Montpelier, Mr. CAIN, of Rutland, and by others.

### TEXAS.

### The State Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 29.

At the Texas State election, Galveston, Houston, Austin and Hampstead voted largely in favor of THROCKMORTON for Governor, and the Union Conservative ticket is elected by an immense majority. The local elections are the same. It is believed the minority will be six to one. Negro suffrage killed the opposing party. A very large vote was polled throughout the State.

### KENTUCKY.

### Political Matters and Prospects.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

The *Courier* chuckles over our dissensions. It bases its hopes for "the Democratic Party of Kentucky" upon that party's compactness, earnestness and energy, and our Union men's looseness, lukewarmness and lethargy. Unless we bestir ourselves, waive minor questions, heartily coöperate and thoroughly organize to defeat the Confederate Democratic DUVALL, he will certainly win through our default.

Unless matters change for the better, I apprehend some "Conservatives" will vote for DUVALL, many for BOLLING, many not at all. Some "Radicals" will vote for BOLLING, many for SEATON, many not at all. "Radical" SEATON nor "Conservative" BOLLING will get general support as a compromise, nor perhaps a majority of either wing.

If one or both will not withdraw, or if we will not unite upon either, or upon some other good Union man, our common foe may achieve what he confidently predicts, an "overwhelming victory," and deride us for our separate and common feebleness as shown at the polls.

### The Constitutionality of the "Civil Rights Bill" and the Admissibility of Negro Testimony before the Courts.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 22, 1866.

Gen. DAVIS requests the admission of colored testimony into our Police Court in accordance with the Civil Rights Law, and the Judge has entertained an attorney's motion to that effect. But I apprehend that he, like the Police Judge of Lebanon, may assume to decide said law unconstitutional, and refuse to admit such testimony.

The new Louisville Presbytery, in session here, "distinctly declare their acceptance of the Assembly's action in regard to those ministers and elders (STUART ROBINSON & Co.) formerly in connection with the Presbytery, who have openly defied the Assembly's authority, and constituted themselves an independent body, assuming the jurisdiction of this Presbytery to exercise control over the churches belonging to this Presbytery, and are now exerting their influence to distract and divide the churches, to seduce them from the Church of their Fathers, and bring upon the beloved Zion the sin of schism, with all its abundant evils of alienation, strife and litigation." They also "pledge their unfaltering adherence to the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, however much or little we may have differed in opinion with the Assembly in its deliverances from time to time."

On the other side, as I understand, the Robinson-Wilson "Louisville Presbytery," in full blast here, denounce the Assembly's action most emphatically and unmeasuredly—with all the vituperative terms and vindictive spirit and intent characterizing their "declaration and testimony"—arraign the Assembly in another like declaration, and brand all its adherents here and elsewhere as members of the "Northern Revolutionary, Radical, Abolition, Jacobin faction."

Dr. ROBINSON'S *Free Christian Commonwealth*, the organ of our Presbyterian "Constitutional Party," is, I take it, a politico-religious weekly, very ably conducted, professing to be preëminently "non-political," "non-partisan," and "unsectional," but manifestly calculated, if not deliberately designed, to build up a Presbyterian Church South, essentially secession, partisan and sectional, in doctrines, teachings, composition and tendencies—a Southern "Democratic" Confederacy of "sovereign and independent" Presbyteries.

PONTIAC.

P. S.—The above is prompted by no hostility toward Dr. ROBINSON. I admire his great talents and respect his private virtues, but do deplore the public and private influence of his course now and for several years.

### Bad Temper Over the Call Ridiculous.

*From the Buffalo Commercial.*

The project of calling a National Convention of the friends of the policy advocated by the President has been agitated for several weeks, and has created considerable stir in political circles. The call for that Convention has, at last, been made.

The New-York *Tribune* and papers of that class flout at it, and betray a deal of bad temper in relation to it. *They seem determined to ignore the fact that there is a wide difference of opinion in the ranks of the Union Party upon the political issues which have arisen in regard to the pacification of the Union; that there is or can be any such thing as honesty of purpose and conviction in opposition to their own ideas;* and looking steadily toward New-England as the source of all political light in our national exigency, they turn their backs upon the West and South as sources of future political power.

*All this is simply ridiculous.* Everybody, of sense, concedes that New England is essentially radical, and, for ourselves, while differing from her in political sentiment, we are prepared to concede her honesty of conviction; but we cannot concede that those States are entitled to any more consideration than the rest. The fact is that the political ideas of New-England are controlled by the peculiar sectional position which it occupies, and the peculiar sectional interests which it has built up. Out of these has grown a feeling of assurance, and a dogmatic dictatorial political action which is not sympathized with in other sections of the country.

It is this spirit which has thus far been able to control the action of Congress, and against which the President and his supporters have been so vigorously contending. It is this spirit that, by arousing the instinct of self-preservation, has prompted the call for a National Conservative Convention. *It is the same spirit which will, if persisted in, force a disruption of the Union Party, and resolve it into its original elements.*

By the successful termination of the war we have been confronted with new political vicissitudes, which must be recognized and conformed to, or the Union Party will steadily relapse into a purely sectional minority. Neither the great Middle States nor the Western States will follow the extreme policy which the radical majority in Congress has thus far laid down and adhered to. We belive that almost all of the most powerful of the Northern States will be lost to the Union Party upon such an issue. There is no doubt but that every Southern State will be against it.

It is idle, therefore, in the last degree, to hope for future success with a purely sectional party, and the sooner it is made to conform to the newly developed necessities of the time the sooner will the danger of its dissolution be arrested. *The Union party must be nationalized, or it will be destroyed.* The call for a National Convention, in another column, is one of the evidences of this.

Another and a stronger one is to be found in the fact that the spirit and temper of the whole people is hourly becoming more and more national and homogeneous, and will continue to do so. We believe therefore that a National Convention of such Union men as honestly and earnestly desire to serve the best and permanent interests of the whole Union, may be the means of producing a wholesome effect, and lead to salutary results.

### The Call for a National Convention.

*From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

* * * At first view of this whole matter, it might appear to be a good thing for the country to assemble together once more in convention a large and respectable delegation from all the States, so as to have once more a general interchange of views, and pave the way to a reciprocity of interests and feelings. *We hardly think it could work harm to demonstrate that the war is really over, by the spectacle of Northern and Southern men again meeting in council.*

We make these observations in utter ignorance of any political designs underlying this call. It it were a matter of fair presumption that there is any purpose to distract and divide the Union Party at coming elections, we should regard the scheme as a device of politicians for selfish and unworthy ends, and unhesitatingly condemn it. We hold ourselves free yet to disavow any approval of it. *But it has been for some time manifest that if Congress should persist in its policy of excluding such men as the members elect from Tennessee, there would be some attempt made to give the Southern people an opportunity of appealing in a formal and impressive way to the justice and reason of the North. The expostulations of individuals do not obtain current notoriety, and prove futile for any purpose; but the pronounced sentiments of a number of authorized delegates to a Convention at once command attention and awaken inquiry.*

The inquiry arises here, whether the proposed Convention in announcing views comporting with the published call, necessarily involves the establishment of that new party of which whispers were not long since bruited. We are not in the confidence of the gentlemen who sign the call and do not speak by authority, but no reason suggests itself why such a Convention could not be held and usefully held without disturbing the organization of any political party. If the Republicans in any district in which they have a clear majority desire to make the question of Southern representation a test, they can demand of candidates a definite expression on this point, and we do not believe that there are many candidates of the party who would refuse to acknowledge the will of the people, where it is tolerably plain, and obey it without reference to party tactics. There need be no dissension or division. What is really needed is to find out what are the views of the people, and to carry them out.

*On the other hand, if Democrats coöperate in efforts to restore the Union, we see no cause to object to such a course.* Our political, mercantile and social necessities urge a speedy settlement, and it is not wise to reject any agency that conduces to this end. There are enough points for the two great political organizations to dispute about, without hampering the question of national adjustment by needless partisan quarrels. Any party which will with genuine zeal and patriotism promote a prompt pacification of our internal differences, will have a strong hold upon the popular gratitude, and it should be a contest between the rival parties as to who should do most and best in this great enterprise. While we say thus much, we as plainly desire to be understood that any movement contemplating a schism in the Union Party will meet with no countenance from us, and in our judgment will be repudiated by the loyal people of the North.

We shall defer any further notice of this call until subsequent revelations develop its character, and fully satisfy us as to the spirit, scope and purposes of its management.

Col. FORNEY has found a veritable "mare's nest." He writes as follows from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, putting the important information in a "leaded" postscript:

> I have information, upon which I place full reliance, that a complete plan of operations has been adopted for the purpose of preventing the different Legislatures of the South, and even those of the North, from ratifying the new amendment of the National Constitution. The same appliances that were resorted to in New-Jersey to defeat the Union candidate for Senator are now used with a malignant desperation that baffles description. The call of the Tennessee Legislature by Gov. BROWNLOW has so excited the resentment of ANDREW JOHNSON that he will leave no stone unturned to prevent a quorum of that body from meeting! In order to effect this, the system of "bolting," which was tried under his auspices a few months ago in that State, in order to defeat the bill disfranchising the rebels, will be again encouraged. Wherever patronage can be used to prevent the Southern Legislatures from acting, it will be done. Of course, the whole object is to give effect to that portion of the policy which, through the influence of SEWARD, insists that the rebels shall be returned unconditionally into Congress upon the existing basis of representation. This startling plot only shows how utterly futile is every hope of reconciliation with or reason from our accidental President.

Gen. J. T. OWEN, Col. J. K. MURPHY, and others, made addresses in favor of Gen. GEARY, at a mass meeting of soldiers in Philadelphia the other evening.

The Richmond *Times* says:

> If the Southern States should all enfranchise their blacks, with a view to increasing their representation under the proposed Constitutional amendment, the black voters in two of the States would have a majority over the whites; that is, in Mississippi, where the majority would be 15,863, and in South Carolina, where it would be 14,794. The black voters would be sufficient to give any party a majority in several other States, as in Louisiana and Alabama. If the South will not enfranchise the negroes its representation will be reduced from seventy-five, the present number of representatives, to fifty, and Virginia, which has now eight, would have only six members of Congress.

MORTON, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of Nebraska by 145 majority. The majority in favor of making the Territory a State was 111.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

### The Catawissa Railroad Case.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Friday, June 29.

The following decision has just been rendered in the *quo warranto* case in the matter of the Catawissa case, viz.: That the agreement of consolidation is valid and lawful; that the plea of *nul tien record* is good, and the demurrer is overruled, with leave to the defendants to rejoin that there is a record; then if the original agreement is produced, accompanied by proof that it was deposited with the Secretary of State, on Oct. 3, judgment will be entered for the defendants; or if it should appear necessary that SLIFER, Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, should mark the paper filed, a *mandamus* will be granted to compel him to do so, in two bills of equity: *First*—That none of the plaintiffs have any right to question the corporate existence of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. *Second*—As ANDREW SCOTT has no stock in the new Company he has no standing in Court. *Third*—That the Catawissa lease is a good, valid and legal contract. *Fourth*—That the agreement of Oct. 31, 1860, remains in force and passes to the lessees. *Fifth*—That the Philadelphia and Erie Road does connect the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad with the Catawissa Road, notwithstanding the difference in gauge.

Justice READ only dissents.

### The Anticipated Flag Presentation.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 29.

The presentation of regimental flags to the State, which will take place here on July 4, promises to be one of the grandest affairs ever known in this city. The *Ledger* publishes a list of forty-five regiments which have already made arrangements to participate.

### The Fenian Prisoners Indicted.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 29.

A special dispatch to the *Courier* from Canandaigua last night, says:

The Grand Jury presented indictments against the following Fenian prisoners this afternoon:

John O'Niel, Owen Starr, John Roy, John Spaulding, Wm. Smith, Lawrence Shields, Michael Conlon, Timothy O'Leary, Philip H. Mundy, John M. Fogarty, John F. Geary, John McGuire, R. Fitzpatrick, P. H. Tyrrel and James H. Roche, captured at Buffalo.

Michael C. Murphy, W. H. Lindsley, Jas. J. Heffernan, Terence Quinn, James T. Riley and Alexander O. Eason, captured at Malone.

The cases will be postponed to the next term, and the prisoners released on bail.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Death of Dr. Kenifick—Trouble among the Freedmen in the Sumter District.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 29.

The steam-ship *Southern Rights* has arrived at Charleston from Liverpool. She is one of the new line of steamers established between Boston and Charleston.

Dr. JOHN KENIFICK, a prominent citizen of Charleston, died of appoplexy last night.

The freedmen are behaving badly in the Sumter District of South Carolina. A detachment of regulars has been sent there from Columbia to preserve order.

### GEORGIA.

### Attempt to Rob the National Bank at Atlanta—Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 29.

An attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Atlanta on Thursday. While the cashier was engaged $11,000 were extracted from the desk. The thief was arrested and secured.

A man was arrested at Savannah on Thursday for passing counterfeit currency, of which he had a large quantity.

### Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 29.

The building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Maine streets, occupied by CHARLES OWEN, jeweler; R. G. BARNES, tailor, and E. MENDENHALL, pork dealer, was partially consumed by fire last evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

### Fire in Oswego County.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 29.

A fire in Mexico, Oswego County, early this morning, destroyed the Empire Block, comprising the Empire Hotel and a dry goods and a grocery store.

### The Schenectady Fire.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, June 29.

The Schenectady Locomotive Works are already in rapid process of reconstruction, and will be in complete operation again by Fall.

### Conviction of a Murderer.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 29.

MCCONNELL, the murderer of Mrs. COLVIN, in Olmstead, Ohio, last Spring, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT scarce and firm; held No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 25; White Michigan, $2 70@$2 80. CORN firm; held at 71c. for No. 1, and 70c. for No. 2, with moderate sales; buyers freely offer 70c.@70½c. for No. 1. OATS dull; No. 1 Chicago, 44c.; No. 1 Milwaukee held at 46c.@47c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet; held at 90c. for No. 1 Chicago, and $1 for No. 1 Milwaukee. PORK $32 50@$33. LARD 21½c. WHISKY nominal.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 29.

FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency; superfine Howard-street, $10@$10 50; Ohio superfine, $9 50@$10. Wheat declining and unsettled; Southern red, $2 50; Western Spring red, $2 20@$2 25. CORN dull and declining; white, $1 18@$1 19; yellow, $1. PORK steady; mess, $34. LARD dull; Western, 22½c.@23c.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 29.

FLOUR active. WHEAT quiet at $1 73@$1 74 for No. 1 at the opening, but closing nominal at $1 71@$1 71½; No. 2, $1 08@$1 09. CORN firm at 54¼c.@55½c. for No. 1, and 52½c.@53c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 31½c.@32c. for No. 1, and 29¾c.@30c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull. MESS PORK at $32@$32 25. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS to-day—4,800 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Whea, 330,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 29.

FLOUR dull; Extra Superfine $9 50. WHEAT steady: No. 1 New Red, $2 35. WHISKY steady, at $2 25 for free, and $2 27 in bond. MESS PORK, $33, good demand at $32 50. LARD, 4½c. Gold, 151.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, June 29.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 33c.; strict Good Middling, 35c.@36c. Sales of the week, 700 bales; receipts, 1,213 bales; exports, 493 bales; stock, 6,277 bales. Gold, 155.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm at $2 04. CORN firm at 55c. OATS declined ½c.@¾c. RECEIPTS—to-day, 26,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 29.

COTTON irregular; sales at 35c. for Middlings; Low Middlings, 32c.@35c. To-day's receipts 134 bales; week's receipts 33,000, against 5,490 last week. Exports, 5,655; stock, 114,130. Bank Sterling, 166; New-York Exchange ¼c. premium. COFFEE nominal; week's sales, 100 bags; stock, 4,500 bags.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 29.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT held at $2 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN nominally 74c.@75c. for No. 1 Illinois. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. LAKE IMPORTS—65,500 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—7,800 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

SANANNAH, Ga., Friday, June 29.

COTTON dull; Middling, 34c.; strict good Middling, 33c.@36c.; receipts of the week, 3,780 bales; exports, 3,081 bales; stock, 16,310 bales.

WILMINGTON, Friday, June 29.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $4 05 for virgin and $3 05 for yellow dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 43c. RESIN dull at $4 05 for No. 1; $5 75@$6 for pale; $1 90@$2 for common. COTTON quiet and no sales.

### Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, June 29.

There has been quite a breakdown in the cattle market, this week, owing to the large supply and the fact that both the New-York and the Brighton markets closed heavy. Since Monday 6,200 head of cattle, mostly of fair marketable quality, have arrived, and at the opening holders conceded a decline of ½c. ℔ lb. Buyers, however, held back, and to-day the decline compared with last week's price is equal to $8@$13 ℔ head. The highest price paid was 9½c., and that only for the best in small droves. The range for ordinary to prime was 7c.@9½. Upward of 2,000 head remain unsold. SHEEP are neglected, although the week's receipts are only 4,000 head. Prices range from 5½c.@6¾c.

### Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Friday, June 29.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 200 bales; Middlings, nominally 33c. Sales of the week, 360 bales. Receipts, 1,885 bales, against 4,470 bales last week. Exports coastwise, 1,118 bales. Stock, 35,095 bales. Gold, 150@153.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 29.

COTTON dull at 34c. for Middling. FLOUR unsettled at $6 50@$8 for superfine; $10 25 for extra. WHEAT easier at $1 85@$1 90 for Good Fall; $2 30 for Prime; $2 67 for New Choice. CORN higher at 64c.@80c. OATS stiff at 41c.@46c. PORK and BACON unchanged. WHISKY unsettled at $2 20@$2 21.

### A Happy Result.

The following is another happy result of Dr. ROWE'S treatment of catarrh:

TRENTON, N. J., June 27, 1866.

This is to certify that the treatment I have received from Dr. ROWE for catarrh has had the most beneficial effect. Previous to this I suffered from incessant headache, almost entirely incapacitating me for business. Since I have been under Dr. ROWE'S care this has entirely disappeared, and I have not felt as well in five years as I do now. I may add that I had before this tried everything without any benefit.

WILLIAM TEMPLE.

Dr. ROWE'S office, No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth house from Broadway. Patients not received Wednesdays.—[*Advertisement.*]

### Surprising to Somebody.

On Monday last we extracted twenty-three teeth for a lady, with the laughing-gas, and after writing her name on our scroll she added: "No pain." Another lady for whom we extracted twenty added to her name, "Perfectly satisfactory—no pain." A gentleman, 70 years of age, for whom we extracted nine teeth, added to his name, "Never felt the least pain." Another gentleman on waking said he dreamed of riding in the Central Park, and added to his name, "I have a mind to have all my teeth out." A little boy, just old enough to write, added: "I felt jolly." Some of our patients come three and four hundred miles, and no one yet has expressed disappointment. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute, New York.—[*Advertisement.*]

All of the readers of this journal should purchase a trial bottle of the most wonderful remedy ever brought before the public. It will not fail to do all recommended or money refunded. We say to the afflicted, try it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, cuts and wounds, and all skin diseases disappear on using it. Ask your druggist for a bottle of the LONE STAR LINIMENT, and take no other. Price, 30, 60 and 90 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

### The "Best Machine in the World!"

Mrs. D. L. DeGolia says: "I have used the 'twisted-loop' stitch for *seven years*, and have had *nine* to sew for; *yet I have never known a seam to 'rip'*—nor has the machine been out of order! THE WILLCOX & GIBBS IS THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD!"—[*Advertisement.*]

HOW TO MIX DRINKS.—Containing over seven hundred valuable recipes for mixing American, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian drinks, such as Julips, Punches, Cobblers, Slings, Cocktails, &c. Price, $2 50. Published and for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York. Copies sent per mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

The Patent Rubber Neck Tie, for sale by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Summer Hats of every kind at greatly reduced prices. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

### "Struck Ile,"

THE GREAT FIRE AT OIL CITY.

FIVE OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES SEVERELY TESTED.

THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!

NUMBER 1.—*Oil City Bank.*

OIL CITY, Pa., June 22, 1866.

*Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:* GENTS: The building in which the Oil City Bank had their office was entirely consumed in the destructive fire of May 26, which destroyed so many buildings. The bank was using one of your largest size Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, with an inside Bankers' Burglar Proof Chest. The books, papers and money which it contained were well preserved; every pen-mark is as bright as before the fire. This was a severe test of the fire-proof qualities of your safe, the fire being one of the hottest ever known in this region. Your safe has proved what you represented it to be, perfectly fire-proof.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. CANDY, Cashier.

NUMBER 2.—*United Petroleum Farms Association.*

OIL CITY, Penn., June 22, 1866.

*Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:*

GENTS: The great fire of May 26 completely destroyed our office. Our books, papers and money were locked up in one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, with one of your Burglar-proof Chests across the bottom. They were all preserved in good condition. This safe was subjected to a tremendous test, as its exterior plainly shows, the iron being badly warped, the brass knobs and ornamental plates entirely melted off. A safe which will stand the test of such a fire as this one was can be truly recommended as perfectly proof against fire.

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW CONE,
Gen'l. Supt. U. P. F. Association.

No. 3.—*Bishop & Dawson.*

OIL CITY, Penn., June 22, 1866.

*Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:*

GENTS: Our store was totally destroyed in the large fire of May 26. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe manufactured by you, which we had in use, preserved its contents in excellent condition.

Respectfully yours,

BISHOP & DAWSON.

No. 4.—*Reynolds, Brodhead & Co.*

OIL CITY, Penn., June 21, 1866.

*Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:*

GENTS.: We were among the sufferers by the extensive conflagration which took place here May 26. The fire was the largest which ever occurred here, destroying half the business portion of the town.

The Patent Champion Safe of your manufacture saved the books, papers and money which it contained, in excellent condition; every word and line are perfectly legible.

We can recommend your Safes to business men.

Respectfully yours,

REYNOLDS, BRODHEAD & CO.

No. 5.—*John H. Gotshall.*

OIL CITY, Pa., June 21, 1866.

*Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:*

GENTS.: The most destructive fire which ever occurred in this borough took place on the morning of May 26, which swept away a large portion of the business stores. I lost a large amount of property; however, I was the fortunate owner of one of your celebrated Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which contained my books and papers, with other valuables, which were saved in excellent order; it also contained a gold watch, with a hair chain, which came out, to my surprise, without a mark of fire.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. GOTSHALL.

PUBLIC OPINION—*Letter from Jesse Johnson.*

PITHOLE, June 5, 1866.

*Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:*

There were a number of Safes in the late fire at Oil City, five of which are of your make. Yours are all fit for use, with the exception of the melting of the knobs on the doors, while some of the others are rendered worthless by the fire.

Your safes are admitted by all who have seen them to be the best Fire-Proof Safe in use.

Yours truly,

JESSE JOHNSON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S IMPROVED DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—for silver plate, valuable papers, jewelry, &c., &c. Warranted not to mold or corrode.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFE, with Franklinite or Pat. Crystalized Iron—the most perfect protection against a Burglar's drill now made. Manufactured and sold only by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia,
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

(*Advertisement.*)

### This is the Season of the Year

When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

**Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus,"**—The Cereus Grandiflora, from which this famous perfume is derived, is a native of South America, and the most odoriferous of tropical flowers. The aroma of the living petals, gathered when the night dews are upon them, is fixed, intensified and rendered perpetual in the extract.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

**There are one hundred distinct nervous** diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, BIOKRENE. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day. The BIOKRENE will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

**3,500.—The National Brick Machine,** with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

**3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by** the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

**Ross Wallace, in one of his Poems,** makes a group of demons shudder at the pure, sweet smell of a rose dropped from the wall of Heaven. If he had used for that purpose PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS, it would have been their instant death. For sale by all Druggists.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Another Cure.**—H. Mullan, Esq., of No. 134 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, has been completely cured of a violent attack of rheumatism by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and is willing to state his case to any person who will call at the above address.

**Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry** Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and** BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby &** CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

**Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines** —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

**The Union Button-Hole Machine sold** exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

**Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-**MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Howe Sewing Machine Company.**—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing** Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

**Removal.**—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

**A Seasonable Family Remedy.**—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste is readily taken by children. Whilst it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

**A single trial of Dalley's Galvanic** HORSE SALVE, and you will use nothing else for galls, scratches, cuts, strains, sores, swellings, sit-fast, and nail-pricks. It also softens and preserves the hoof. Sold by druggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Fifty cents a box.

**Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Piles, Corns,** Bunions, Skin Diseases and Old Sores, are safely and rapidly cured by a few applications of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It never fails to please. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Depot No 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**Chevalier's Life for the Hair**

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

**A Wonderful Thing.**

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

**Crimean Bitters.**—The only exhilarant tonic known followed by no reaction; therefore, for the debilitated and convalescent precisely what is needed. Used in hospitals during the late war by authority of the Surgeon-General; very pleasant to the palate. Office No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

**The Greatest Discovery of the Age.**—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

**Ladies for the Country, if you wish** beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good article, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

**Schilberg's German Ointment**—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

**Fashion has descended in a shower of** superb Straw Hats at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys and infants.

## MARRIED.

ARNOLD—MOSHER.—On Thursday, June 28, by Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Brock, of London, OSCAR M. ARNOLD, of this City, to LIZZIE H. MOSHER, of New-Bedford, Mass.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

COLYER—ARMSTRONG.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday evening, June 27, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. ABRAHAM COLYER to Miss HARRIETT P. ARMSTRONG, daughter of John P. Armstrong, Esq., all of this City.

CHURCH—STRICKLAND.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. H. W. Nelson, SAMUEL G. CHURCH, of Philadelphia, to JULIA E. STRICKLAND, daughter of Stephen Strickland, Esq., of Hartford.

KERNOCHAN—LEARNED.—At the First Congregational Church, Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. John Todd, D. D., FRANK E. KERNOCHAN, of New-York City, to ABBA E., daughter of Edward Learned, Esq., of Pittsfield.

KATKAMEIR—LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., FRANK B. KATKAMEIR to ANNA B., eldest daughter of the late Samuel Lockwood, all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

CLOYD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, June 29, MADELINE, daughter of James and Abagail Cloyd, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAYS.—On Thursday, June 28, JANE HAYS, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. T. Hope, at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad opposite the Bay Ridge Episcopal Church at 2½ o'clock.

HALL.—At the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, on Friday, June 22, of typhoid fever, Midshipman JOEL HALL, U. S. N., son of the late Joel Hall, of Portland, Conn., aged 19 years.

LEFFINGWELL.—On Friday evening, June 23, BENAJAH LEFFINGWELL, in the 39th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Clinton, Conn., in the 8 A. M. New-Haven train. Services at Clinton on Sunday, July 1, at 3 P. M.

MCKISSOCK.—The funeral of Hon. THOMAS MCKISSOCK will take place at Newburgh at 1 o'clock this day, (Saturday.) The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MCALEER.—On Monday, June 25, in Youngstown, Ohio, of a severe cancer in the throat, OWEN MCALEER, in the 40th year of his age, a native of the Parish of Drumare, Timarah Tague, County Tyrone.

May his soul rest in peace.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we greatly feel,
But its God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrow's heal.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, June 28, JENNIE M., only daughter of Margaret and the late Oliver Roberts, aged 19 years.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Saturday,) June 30, at 1 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 40.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 29, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at foot of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, aged about thirteen years, slim built, brown hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, white linen jacket, pocket in left breast, white linen pants, white socks, blue stockings, white shirt, striped woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: white handkerchief, with black pattern border; body been in the water two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE FRENCH MAIL, PER STEAMER LAFAYETTE, via Brest and Havre, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 30, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, June 29: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 7:30 P. M.

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NEW-YORK, June, 1866.

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Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.

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NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

**NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.**—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

---

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

**THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,** of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmeiler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

---

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

**THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF** the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
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OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

**THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,** at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July, inclusive. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y, F. L. & T. Co. Transfer Agents.

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OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

**THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,** at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary F. L. and T. Co., Transfer Agents.

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**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.**—The interest due July 1 on Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation on and after July 2, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

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DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS** Company will be closed from this date till the morning of Tuesday, July 10, proximo. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

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NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

**NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS** and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st of July next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

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**NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS** of the bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the National Broadway Bank in the City of New-York, on and after July 1, 1866.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

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**THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,** due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2 at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1866.

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**THE COUPONS DUE JULY 17, 1866, OF** the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

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**COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,** due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

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**THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE** funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

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**COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS** and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

**BANKERS AND DEALERS**

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

**COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.**

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, '81 | 106¼ | 106¾ | June, 7-30 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| Coupon, '81 | 111¼ | 111½ | July, 7-30 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 5-20 Regist'd, '62 | 103¼ | 103½ | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 112¾ | 113¼ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 104¼ | 104½ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 103¼ | 103½ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 111¾ | 112 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 103¼ | 103½ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 110¾ | 111¼ |
| 10-40 Registered | 97¼ | 97¾ | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 109¾ | 110 |
| 10-40 Coupon | 97¼ | 97¾ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 107¾ | 108¼ |
| Curr'cy Certifcs. | 100 | 100 | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| Gold | 154¼ | 154¾ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 106 | 106¼ |
| August, 7-30 | 103¼ | 103½ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 105¾ | 106 |

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**ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.**

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
$100,000 BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, 1,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, $100 EACH. This Company paid a dividend in February last of 5 per cent., and has just declared another of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of six months, payable on the 1st of August next. The business of the road is constantly increasing, and the stock offers unusual inducements for investment. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further information apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

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**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

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**AUGUST BELMONT & CO**

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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**NOTICE.**

The July coupons of the 8 per cent. Freeport Railroad bonds of California will be paid in gold on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

**NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—**Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

*Resolved*, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

*Resolved*, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, 10th day of July, 1866, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS** of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

**COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, FROM** bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, designated "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the Elgin and State Line Railroad, will be paid on and after July 2 on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

**CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENTITLED** to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1865, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

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**NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE** annual interest on the scrip issued by this company will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE** Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

**THE JULY COUPONS ON THE NEW** North Carolina State Bonds, dated January, 1866, issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be paid at this Bank.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

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**COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF ATHENS** County, Ohio, due July 1, 1866, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after the 2d prox.

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**NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW** bonds of the State for sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

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**CITY OF PORTSMOUTH AND SCIOTA** County coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF** the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues: running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York: said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

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**SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF FULTON.—EDGAR C. WILSON against PHEBE WILSON.** Summons for relief; (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Fulton, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, County of Fulton, and State of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the village of Gloversville, Fulton County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 22, 1866.
CLARK B. COCHRANE, JR.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
je29—6tlawS*

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**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE** discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.
OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent,
je9-law10wS* No. 72 Wall-st.

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**FLAGS!—BEST ENGLISH BUNTING FLAGS** retailed at wholesale prices until the 4th inst.
HOLLINGSWORTH & LEEDS, No. 383 Broadway.

## DIVIDENDS.

**SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.**

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.**—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

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**SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $153,000 00 |
| SURPLUS | 136,136 72 |
| ASSETS | $289,136 72 |

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

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**EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.**

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

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**DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—**The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 516 Broadway, have declared out of the surplus profits the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; and have in addition declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years prior to 1st July, 1866; two per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for two years prior to same period, and one per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to same period. These dividends are credited or payable to depositors on and after July 16, 1866, and the Institution pays the Government tax. Interest uncalled for is added to the principal. The extra dividend thus apportioned was made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money having been thus left undisturbed has most contributed to the surplus earned.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
June 16, 1866.

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OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**37TH DIVIDEND.—**The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

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**BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

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EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

**DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE** 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

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IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT** of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

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**THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY** has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash on the stock of the Company, and also 5 per cent. in stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th July, at the Company's office, Columbus, Ohio.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., and re-open on the 10th July, 1866.
JUNE 21, 1866. G. MOODIE, Sec'y.

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EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** (free of Government tax,) has been declared out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

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OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

**AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE** and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.
By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

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THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

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MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DE**clared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

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**METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,** No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

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NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

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NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

**THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-**annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

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MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

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CONTINENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 30, 1866.

The transfer-books will close on MONDAY, June 25, and remain closed until July 2, 1866.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

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MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

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GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** on the capital stock, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 2 next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

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HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

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ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE AT**lantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox. J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

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THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

**A SEMI-DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER** cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

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THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,** free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
Date of order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

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THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

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OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

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BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.** (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

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**BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—**New-York, June 22, 1866.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—**A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS,

**DIVIDEND.**

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

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**DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

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**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

**THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY** have declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 4th day of July next, at the office of the company, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. on July 2, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th of July.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON LINE.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE** per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

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**BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE** President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 5, 1866.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

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FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

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TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT.** (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

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BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL** be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

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FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

**THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DI**rectors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from June 15 to July 2, 1866. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

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AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
June 29, 1866.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR** per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 10th of July. By order of the Board.
A. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS** per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.**

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

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**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

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**SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.**

(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

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**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

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**SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,**

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

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**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

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**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,**

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

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**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 1 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

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**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,**

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

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**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-**av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

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**SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,** NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
[illegible] 11th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 583 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

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**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING** monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

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**MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE** in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

---

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU**perior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

**N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST.,** New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

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**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT** we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## SEWING MACHINES.

**BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-**machine, with recent and valuable improvements, makes the elastic and most desirable stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing-machine. Complete with Demorest's patent improved treadle, hemmer, oil-can, clamp, screw-driver, extra needles, &c., with full directions, only $25. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted everywhere.

## AUCTION SALES.

**GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.**

636,000 POUNDS
of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga., on
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
180,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

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HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

**HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION**

in front of salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st,
SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

Regular horse sale days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE offer unsurpassed advantages in location, experience and business capacity to parties wishing to buy or desirous to sell horses, carriages or anything pertaining to the horse business.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL** sell by auction on MONDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF A WELL-KNOWN IMPORTING LIQUOR AND FANCY GROCER HOUSE—By order of C. W. White, assignee, consisting of 5 quarter pipes Duff Gordon Sherry; 10-8 pipes imperial Crown Sherry, in bond; 50 cases Harmony Pale Sherry; 15 demijohns Victoria Sherry; 50 baskets Lemiartre Champagnes, quarts do.; 25 baskets pints; 50 cases superior Sillery do., in bond; 25 eight pipes Port Wine, in bond; 20 quarter casks Pale Sherry in bond; 225 cases Bahnan & Co.'s high-grade Claret, in bond; 50 cases do. Fromsac do. do.; 50 cases Neersteiner hock. Also, fine old Madeira, in bottles and demijohns; Hennessy, Otard and Vineyard, Proprietors and Cognac Brandy, in packages to suit. Also, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; superior Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, 25 cases Beaune and Pomard Burgundy; Still Catawba, St. Julien and Medoc Clarets, pints; Dutch Imperial Cordials, Curacoa, &c., &c. All of which will be sold. By order of
C. W. WHITE, Assignee.

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NAVIGATION OFFICE,
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

**BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL,** commanding Navy-yard, New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at 12 M. on FRIDAY, July 6, at the Navigation Store-room, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a quantity of condemned NAVIGATION STORES, consisting in part of lamps, lanterns, bunting, rope, wire rope, &c. Also, at same time and place, a lot of kerosene lamps, wicks and chimneys, log slates, &c., in good condition. The articles can be seen and lists obtained on application to the Navigation Officer, at the Navy-yard, previous to the sale. ED. F. NICHOLS,
Commander and Navigation Officer.

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J. COLE, Auctioneer.

**POSITIVE SALE OF FIVE YEARS'** lease, from May 1, 1866, bar fixtures, &c., at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY, July 3, 1866, on the premises, No. 8 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, known as the Restaurant Olympic, together with furniture, &c., consisting of marble-top tables, chairs, range, counters, engravings, glassware, &c., all in complete order.

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T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

**THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) JUNE 30, AT** 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
909 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,234 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of brig *F. Parodi*, from Palermo.

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**TO SPORTSMEN.—A MOST BEAUTIFUL** imported full blood red Irish setter dog, to be sold THIS DAY, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st. Broken on Woodcock and Quail, and two years old. Retrieves off land and water.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECT**able and well recommended English Protestant servants, separate or together, in City or country, one as cook and assist in laundry work, the other for any kind of up-stairs work; no objection to help in washing and ironing. Call at No. 464 6th-av.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND** seamstress by an American woman for a young infant or grown children, who can do all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to go in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st.

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**WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, A** situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel at the seashore, or will take the charge of the linen and storerooms. Address Mrs. A. E. MOORE, Station F, Bible House.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble young girl as good cook; understands French and Spanish cooking; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; private family preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st. until suited.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 76 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA**ble girl as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; operates on the machine; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 45 3d-av.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO**man as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 193 Grand-st.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 West 25th-st.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT**able young French woman as nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at the office, No. 90 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG** woman as competent waitress or as chambermaid; can be seen at her present employer's, 126 East 17th-st.

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**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF** German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

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**N. B.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY** of intelligence and refinement, from Wilmington, Del., and without incumbrance, a situation as housekeeper; best of reference given and required. Address ANNA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

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**A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A POSI**TION as housekeeper; would prefer leaving the City. Address LENA, Station C.

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**A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNTRY** wishes to find a place as chambermaid or waitress, for an excellent girl. Inquire at No. 57 West 48th-st., top bell.

### MALES.

**WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF CONSID**erable business experience, a situation with some firm or mercantile house, either domestic or foreign; would go West, South or abroad, where he could promote the interests of the house; has been in business on own account a number of years, and is active and energetic, and considered as possessed of very fair abilities and talents. Address W. H. J., Box No. 3,198 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRAUGHTSMAN** in a civil engineer's, architect's, or builder's office by a young man who has had three years' experience in a first-class civil engineer's office. Address T. McCarthy's 9th-av. Hotel, corner of 54th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York. DANIEL GRIFFIN.

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**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION** where he can make himself generally useful; is willing to work; a good penman; can give his time to his employer, and bring the best of reference. Address G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and gardener by a German Protestant with first-class references; is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY BECKER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

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**WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROT**estant) a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

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**ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A GOOD,** sober man to keep his place in repair; can paint, carpenter and take an interest in the place, take care of a horse, and a pleasure in doing his duty, can find such by calling, or addressing C. J. W., No. 41 Liberty-st., near Post-office, for two days.

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**A GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY YEARS'** experience in a mercantile house in England, wishes an engagement at once, or within one week. Address G. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

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**DRUGGISTS—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY** qualified wishes a situation as dispenser in a retail drug-store. Apply to W., care of Joseph Oliver, No. 43 Cedar-st.

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**DRUG CLERK.—A COMPETENT DRUG** clerk desires a situation out of the City. Address L. K. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED.**

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

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**WANTED.**

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

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**WANTED—A BOY IN A DOMESTIC COMMIS**sion house, to learn the business; must be about 17 years of age, smart and intelligent. Address, in writing of applicant, F. & CO., Box No. 5,071 New-York Post-office.

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**WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OLD-ESTAB**lished cloth house, one who is well acquainted with the New-York City, Brooklyn and adjacent city trade. Address A. B. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

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**WANTED—A SHIRT CUTTER IN A LARGE** clothing-house; undoubted ability required. Address Box No. 167 Post-office.

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**WANTED—TIMEKEEPER FOR A SKIRT** factory in New-York; two men on railroads. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 146 Greene-st., Jersey City.

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**WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE** dry-goods store. Address box No. 751 Post-office.

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**FAMILIES WANTED—FIVE FAMILIES** having four or more children old enough to work in a cotton mill; to such pleasant homes in a country town and good wages will be given. Address N. P. AKIN, Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.

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**AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25** sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

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**CANVASSERS WANTED—THE MERCAN**tile agency requires three first-class canvassers with whom a liberal arrangement will be made. Address R. G. DUN & CO., No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

## FOR SALE.

**KAOLIN OR PORCELAIN CLAY!!**

FOR SALE—A farm of 285 acres of first-class land, with extensive and valuable improvements. Said farm contains, according to reports made to the Legislature by the State Agricultural Chemist, "a large body of KAOLIN or PORCELAIN CLAY of a most superior kind. It is of a perfect white, and being free from metallic oxides, it would furnish PORCELAIN of a pure white color. It is also entirely free from mica, quartz and all other impurities."

For sample of the KAOLIN in its crude state, reports of the State Chemist aforesaid, and view of a plat or map of the property, call on
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

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**HIGHLY IMPORTANT**

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT,
No. 125 Pearl-st.

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**S. W. BENEDICT,**
**REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,**
**Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.**

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**ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH** FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17¾ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

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**FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT** of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson.

Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

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**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A MOST DE**lightful Summer residence, situated on the bank of a river, ¾ of a mile from the sea shore, 7 miles below Long Branch, N. J., on the line of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; the place contains 100 acres of land, good house, barn and other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds; the fishing and boating is most excellent in front of the door; also good gunning in the neighborhood; the health of that section of country is unsurpassed; the whole or any number of acres desired will be sold or rented with the house. Apply at No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

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**AN ELEGANT FARM, 100 ACRES, 7** acres wood; house 39 by 26; barn 30 by 36; corn-shed, &c.; apple orchard and all other fruits in abundance; 5 horses, 4 cows, 13 hogs, poultry, &c.; 11 acres Winter grain, 10 of oats, 9 of corn, 3½ of potatoes, 6 of buckwheat, 30 acres of meadow, carrots, turnips, &c.; 4 wagons, mowing-machine, harness, farming tools, &c.; 23 miles from New-York, 4 from Glen Cove and Whitney, near depot; possession; price for all, $8,500; half can remain on mortgage. P. ZEGLIR, No. 12 Centre-st.

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**POSITIVE SALE OF NINE BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—P.** C. BULKLEY will sell on MONDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, without reserve, fifty acres, (nine parcels,) belonging to the estate of the late James D. Halsted, handsomely situated half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. Maps at the office No. 43 Wall-st.

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**FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,** a country residence adjoining Croton River, in Milltown, Putnam County, three miles from Brewster's, on the Harlem Railroad; a newly repaired house, 17 rooms, a barn and other outbuildings, 6 or 12 acres of good land, 70 good bearing apple trees, choice fruit of all kinds, water, good school and churches convenient. Price $6,500. Inquire of HENRY J. WILSON, near the premises, or C. C. RICHMOND, Powers' Hotel, New-York.

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**LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF** 220 acres in Columbia County: also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

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**FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRACT OF COAL** land, of about 400 acres, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. It contains the Great Baltimore and other smaller veins, with railroad facilities near at hand for shipping either to the New-York or Philadelphia markets. The property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous to purchase coal lands. For further particulars, address CHAS. M. SCHOTT, No. 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

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**FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 100 ACRES;** fine house, 12 rooms, piazza, large outbuildings, $1,600. Also, 16 acres, house 7 rooms, large outbuildings; 20 tons hay, 6 acres corn, 3 oats, 3 rye, 2 potatoes; dairy 8 cows; 8 hogs, 100 fowls, fine horse, wagons, plows and all kinds farming implements; everything and possession; $3,500; 1 hour distant. VAN VECHTEN, 83 Wall-st.

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**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE** country residence 25 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot; commodious dwelling and outbuildings, commanding view, large supply of fruit, with nine acres of land and more if desired. Also, one adjoining containing twenty acres.
DAY FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room 4.

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**WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR** SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 100 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

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**FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN** Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

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**ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FUR**nished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

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**A FARM FOR SALE—OF FORTY ACRES, IN** high state of cultivation, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, 40 minutes from New-York; large house and barn, plenty of outbuildings; stock and crops to be sold with farm if wanted. Inquire of E. M. AYRES, No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York.

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**FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS** new brown-stone-house, with brown-stone hand-rails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 63th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

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**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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**FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES** in New-Jersey, near New-York, in a very healthy location; large house, fine large barn, abundance of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent; everything in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

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**FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE** and 8 acres of land, at Mount Kisco, 2½ miles from depot on Harlem Railroad; house, barn and carriage-house in good order; nearly 4 acres of good bearing orchard. B. BEATTYS, No. 8 4th-av.

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**$5,500 FARM, 65 ACRES AS GOOD** land as in the State, good buildings, choice fruit, &c., located in the village of Pleasant Valley, adjoining Poughkeepsie, fronting on the turnpike. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

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**FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR, NEW FOUR-**story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 72 West 49th-st.; house 21 feet 4 inches by 52, lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 89 West 49th-st.

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**FOR SALE—A HOUSE CONTAINING NINE** rooms, only 30 minutes by Northern Railroad, same time by steamboat; 8 acres under full cultivation; plenty of fruit and fine scenery. Apply to ROBT. T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY** house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

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**FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE** in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

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**FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG** Island, a new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. TAFF, spar yard foot of 3d-st., East River.

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**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES,** half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

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**FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT,** new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

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**HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—IN NEW**ark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge; also, 100 farms in New-Jersey. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

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**ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL** estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

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**FARM WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY** acres, with good, comfortable dwelling-house and outbuildings, near a depot, and about one hour's distance from City Hall. Address L., Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

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**WANTED—A NEAT PAYING DRUG OR CON**fectionary store in exchange for a valuable patent and cash; value about $1,200. Address S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP** heretofore existing under the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE W. DORRANCE and RALPH E. BUSH retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH,
GEO. W. DORRANCE, JR.,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

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COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., for the continuance of the business of the late firm at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
HERMAN D. ALDRICH, JR.,
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

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**THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING** under the style and firm of SEYMOUR & LACY, expires July 1, by limitation. The business will be continued by JOHN LACY, at No. 63 Reade-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**PIANO BUSINESS (LONG ESTABLISHED)** IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures, &c., with good will, or person wanted to take charge of the same; one who can tune, &c. Address PIANO, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

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**PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE** established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

## TO LET.

**FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN** Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

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**TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT YONKERS, 1½** miles from depot, a pretty frame cottage, 11 rooms, pleasantly situated in the midst of fruit and forest trees, stable and carriage-house attached; one acre of ground in lawn, and garden planted for the Summer; located in a very healthy farming district; rent very low for the season. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

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**TO LET—AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, N. J.,** (30 minutes from Cortlandt-st., via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, or 5 miles' drive from Hoboken Ferry,) an unfurnished house, newly finished, with fine stables and carriage-house, and 8 acres of land; location very beautiful and healthy; is a first-class residence; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to HENRY DAY, No. 144 Duane-st.

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**FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUN**TRY—A convenient and desirable house, with good out-buildings, three acres of grounds; abundance of fruit and superior vegetable garden; the location is very pleasant and quiet, about 20 miles from this city. Will be let for a few months, or for several years. Apply at No. 149 Madison-av.

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**TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT VAN ZANDT'S** Point, Little Neck, a spacious country residence, replete with every convenience, stables, hennery, ice-house, boat-house, immediately on the water; fine fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to H. C. HICKS, Little Neck, or E. G. CARL, Flushing.

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**TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED WILLOW COT**tage at South Nyack, with or without board in the large house adjoining; private stable; boating and bathing; fine lawn and flower and vegetable garden. Inquire of CHARLES O. PHELPS, No. 1130 Broadway, or on the premises.

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**TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TWO** new cottages, with about half an acre of ground each, pleasantly situated near the East River, about 15 minutes' walk from the ferry at 34th-st. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. H. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-st.

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**A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT** Bloomfield, N. J., to let for the season or year. Elevated site, fine grounds, stabling, good garden, &c.; rent low. BREWSTER & PETERS,
No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 18.

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**TO LET OR FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—** Fine country residence; house with four rooms on first and seven rooms on second floors; large attic; also, large stable and carriage-house. Apply to B. F. SMALL, No. 23 South-st.

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**TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW, UNFUR**nished house with 10 rooms, at Little Neck, L. I., with a good view of the bay, &c.; half mile from railroad which will run in July; 4½, 10 or 20 acres of good land; will rent for 4 or 8 months. Apply at 145 Duane-st.

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**TO LET AT FORDHAM—A GOOD HOUSE** and the usual outbuildings; all kinds of fruit; two acres of land; well of good water. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, 70th-st., near 3d-av., or McCAHILL & CO., No. 671 3d-av.; near the horse-car and steam-car depots.

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**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A** three-story medium-sized house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; handsome parlors and dining-room; to a private family only; rent $300 per month. Address W. B. O., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

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**AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—TO LET A BEAUTI**ful cottage, neatly furnished; eight rooms and cellar; one acre of land; stables; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; one hour from New-York by railroad. For particulars, apply to JAMES NELSON, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

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**SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR** the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

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**TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS—A VERY** desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located at Yonkers. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Real Estate Brokers, Getty House, Yonkers.

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**TARRYTOWN.—A NEAT COTTAGE CON**venient to depot to rent, at $350 per annum; immediate possession given. Apply to Mr. HOFFMAN, No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

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**ENGLEWOOD.—A STONE HOUSE, WITH** modern improvements and six acres of land, one mile from station, to rent or for sale; possession immediately. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

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**NEATLY FURNISHED AND WELL** ventilated rooms to let to a small family for housekeeping; terms moderate. No. 66 Downing-st., corner Varick.

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**TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, OR** until 1st April next, a furnished house at Elizabeth, N. J.; ten rooms; rent $125 per month. Inquire of A. H. FARLIN, No. 64 Dey-st., New-York.

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**TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK** dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Phila-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,050. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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**CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES** to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 1 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

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**TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN;** hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

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**TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND FLOOR;** 6 rooms; water and gas; in 31st-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

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**TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN** Stratford, Conn., $150 per month. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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**TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD,** two or three large pleasant rooms, furnished. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th-st.

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**TO LET—A FRONT OFFICE OR WORKSHOP.**
E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 63 Fulton-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—** A full-sized house, containing all the modern improvements. Parties answering this advertisement will please give full particulars as to price, location and description of property. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 5,238 New-York Post-office.

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**HOUSE WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY FULL-**sized house, in a respectable neighborhood. Price not to exceed $36,000, cash. Address C., Box No. 2,664 Post-office, stating location, &c.

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**DESK ROOM WANTED—WITH PLACE** for a few samples, on second or third floor, where rent would be low. Address F. A. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER HOSE.**

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 10, for supplying this Department with 30,000 feet of leather hose.

The hose to be made in the best manner, from first quality oak-tanned leather and double copper-riveted throughout; to be capable of withstanding a hydraulic pressure of 150 pounds to the inch, and delivered in lengths of 50 feet each, without couplings, at the Repair-yard in this City, during the ensuing six months. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the quality required. Bidders will state when they can commence, and the time required to complete the delivery. No payments will be made except upon the certificate of the Chief Engineer that the hose has been carefully inspected and tested, and found in all respects to fully conform to the conditions of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Hose," and addressed to Phillip W. Engs, Chairman Committee on Apparatus and Hose.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

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**CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.**

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

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CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

**TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPO**sals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

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**TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE** sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1866.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID MATCHED** bay mares, black legs and tails, (no white,) sound, fast, well broken, very gentle and without a blemish, 15 hands, 4 years of age; trotting stock, *Henry Clay* and *Messenger*; can travel ten miles an hour easy; price $1,200 only. Gentlemen wanting a superior pair may apply to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

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**$20 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM YON**kers, a bay horse, 15½ hands high, four years old, one white hind foot, star in forehead, tail quite gray at root, without shoes on hind feet. The above reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery.
G. W. HUBBARD, Yonkers, N. Y.

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**A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, FOUR-SEAT** rockaway, slide-seat buggy; also, new Park phaetons, Germantown rockaways, turf and rotary buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 58 Cedar-st.

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**FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN** only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

## SHIPPING.

### PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

**OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.**

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

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### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders |
|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND | 3,450 | Grace. |
| SCOTLAND | 3,698 | Hall. |
| VIRGINIA | 3,510 | Prowse. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Ogilvie. |
| THE QUEEN | 3,517 | Grogan. |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Cutting. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,165 | Thompson |
| DENMARK | 3,117 | Thomson |
| FRANCE | 3,200 | (Building) |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| THE QUEEN | SATURDAY, June 30 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | SATURDAY, July 7 |
| SCOTLAND | SATURDAY, July 14 |
| VIRGINIA | SATURDAY, July 21 |
| DENMARK | SATURDAY, July 28 |

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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**CABIN PASSENGERS BY THE NATIONAL** Steam Navigation Company's Steamship THE QUEEN, are requested to be on board, at Pier No. 47 N. R., by 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, June 30. Cabin passage $100. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT** Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | SATURDAY, June 30 |
| CITY OF BOSTON | SATURDAY, July 7 |
| CITY OF LONDON | SATURDAY, July 14 |
| ETNA | SATURDAY, July 21 |

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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**STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST** and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 30, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

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### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LAFAYETTE | LAMARIE | SATURDAY, June 30 |
| NAPOLEON III | BOCANDE | SATURDAY, July 14 |
| PEREIRE | DUCHESNE | SATURDAY, July 28 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURMONT | SATURDAY, Aug. 11 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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### THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power... 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

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### ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

| | |
|---|---|
| FULTON, S. SAMUELS | Saturday, June 9, 1866. |
| ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN | Saturday, July 7, 1866. |
| FULTON, S. SAMUELS | Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866. |
| ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN | Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866. |
| FULTON, S. SAMUELS | Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866. |

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin ........ $132 50 | Second cabin ........ $85 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

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### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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**FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL**, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

| | |
|---|---|
| TARIFA | WEDNESDAY, July 4. |
| TRIPOLI | WEDNESDAY, July 11. |
| ALLEPPO | WEDNESDAY, July 18. |

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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**LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE** Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE,

| | |
|---|---|
| CALEDONIA | SATURDAY, June 30 |
| BRITANNIA | SATURDAY, July 14 |
| HIBERNIA | SATURDAY, July 28 |

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

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**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND** by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

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### FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 N. R. on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

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### FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ....... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER .......... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ............ Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

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**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.** —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

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### FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND.

The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.

The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.

This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.

The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.

Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

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### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

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### FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

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### FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

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### FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

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### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON ...... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ......... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage ........ $20

The favorite passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

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### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin passage ........ $15.

Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.

The new and first-class steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 30.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

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### FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

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### FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships. Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.

FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 30, at 3 P. M.

Freight received up to 2 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

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### NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

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### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## DRY GOODS.

### A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

Heavy advance in MUSLINS,

BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.

FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.

WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM

10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,

20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,

10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,

AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,

BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.

BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.

FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

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### AT HENSHEL'S,

No. 383 8th-av., near 30th-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| CORSETS (warranted whalebone) | 50c. |
| THIRTY SPRING TAPE SKIRTS | 75c. |

A large stock of French Werley Corsets.

## MILLINERY.

**BARGAINS.—BONNETS AND SUNDOWNS AT** half price. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Straw Bonnets, $1 each; Jockey Hats and Sundowns, $1—are worth $3. Our straw goods must be sold.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

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**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS** favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

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STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

**THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN** for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

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**SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE,** Hyde Park, Vermont, J. L. NESMITH, Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains, on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed; a good livery connected with the house.

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**CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE** mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

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**VILLAGE HOUSE, GREENPORT, L.** I., formerly occupied by D. Wells, is now opened for the reception of boarders. Rooms secured by application to proprietor. Steamboats and Long Island Railroad daily. Terms moderate. WM. J. TIMSON.

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**THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON** Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

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**UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,** is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

## MACHINERY.

**FOR SALE—ONE 12¼X24 INCH CYLINDER** horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

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**TOBACCO CUTTERS, HAND MACHINES,** suitable for tobacco dealers and growers; will cut chewing or smoking. Manufactory No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

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**STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM** engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

## STEAMBOATS.

### THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

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### STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

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### FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

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### THE OLD LINE.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

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### THE ASTORIA FERRY.

The public are respectfully informed that a new slip, safe and accessible at every state of tide, has been fitted up at the foot of 92d-st., New-York, as a temporary landing of the above ferry, and that THE REGULAR RUNNING OF THE SAME WILL BE RESUMED ON MONDAY NEXT, the 2d of July, and continued daily thereafter from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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**JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG** Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, June 29, 4 P.M. | Friday, June 29, 7 A.M. |
| Saturday, 30, 4½ P.M. | Saturday, 30, 7¼ A.M. |
| Sunday, July 1, 7½ A.M. | Saturday, 30, 7½ P.M. |
| Sunday, 1, 7 P.M. | Sunday, July 1, 2¾ P.M. |
| Tuesday, 3, 8 A.M. | Monday, 2, 7 A.M. |
| Wednesday, 4, 8 A.M. | Tuesday, 3, 11¼ A.M. |
| Thursday, 5, 9 A.M. | Wednesday, 4, 12½ P.M. |
| Friday, 6, 10 A.M. | Thursday, 5, 1 P.M. |
| Saturday, 7, 1 P.M. | Friday, 6, 2 P.M. |
| Sunday, 8, 9 A.M. | Saturday, 7, 4 P.M. |
| | Sunday, 8, 3¼ P.M. |

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times;* at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

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**JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG** Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M. | Monday, 25, at 6 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M. | Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M. | Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M. |
| Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M. | Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M. |
| Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M. | Friday, 29, at 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M. | Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M. |
| Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M. | Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M. |

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**DAY LINE STEAMBOATS, C. VIBBARD** and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

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**DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—** On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

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**FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING** WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

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**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST-POINT AND NEWBURGH.**—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing each way at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

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**DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—** From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars. Excursion tickets, $1.

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**REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA** DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York to Syracuse | $4 05 |
| New-York to Rochester | 5 72 |
| New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls | 7 25 |

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**STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.**—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

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**REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY-PORT.**—The well-known steamboat CHICOPEE will leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8 A. M., and Barclay-st., North River, at 8½. Returning leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M., calling at Chelsea, Union, Star, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy each way.

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**CHANGE OF PIER.—SUNDAY BOAT.—FOR** Albany and Troy direct, the New-York and Troy Stemboat Co.'s steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., Sunday, July 1, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

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**NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT** COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

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**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW** side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

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**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

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**CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON** leaves every day:

Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

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**CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND** MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

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**OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND** NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

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**CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—STEAMERS** CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE are leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, instead of Pier No. 40, daily at 6 P. M.

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**FOR BRIDGEPORT JULY 3, 1866.—** Steamer STAMFORD, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, foot of Catharine-st., July 3, at 5 o'clock P. M.

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**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND** WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

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**FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT** "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

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**FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN** good order; 263 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

### THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

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**THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL** of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST OR STOLEN—UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY BOND**, June issue, No. 143,274, for $500, payable to Margaret Ellen Kindred. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above bond, for return of which, to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., a suitable reward will be paid.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—** "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured FEEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 3,3 Washington-st., near Reade.

## RAILROADS.

### WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

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**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

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**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

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**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

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**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME** TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

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**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY** TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

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**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY** —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## EXCURSIONS.

### GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

| NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH, | LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING, |
|---|---|
| TUESDAY, July 10 and 24. | TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31. |
| TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21. | TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28. |

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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### 1776.—GRAND CELEBRATION, JULY 4, 1866,

At West Point and Newburgh, Washington's Headquarters, where can be seen all the old relics of the Revolutionary war and Washington's house, which is still standing, and where the army was disbanded—passing through the most splendid scenery in the world. The new and splendidly fitted up steamer WYOMING, Capt. HOUGHTON, will leave Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Harrison-st., North River, at 8:30; 13th-st. at 8:45, and 34th-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M. Choice refreshments provided on board. Fare 50 cents each way.

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### GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.

The large and commodious ST. RUBY, Capt. SAM. GREENWOOD, will make an excursion to West Point and Newburgh, and return, on SUNDAY, July 1, 1866, and will make the following landings: South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 8 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 8¼; Peck Slip, 8¾; Pier No. 4 North River, 9; Christopher-st., 9½; 30th-st., North River, 10 A. M. A band will accompany the boat on the excursion. Tickets for the excursion, $1. Refreshments can be obtained on board. WM. WAINWRIGHT, R. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

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### GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT, JULY 4.

Steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 35 East River (foot Catharine-st.,) July 4, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., affording passengers an opportunity to enjoy a beautiful sail on Long Island Sound, both by day and night.

Fare for the trip, $1 50.

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**DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.** —Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

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**EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY** Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

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**EXCURSION.—WHAT A SPLENDID SAIL TO** New-Rochelle and Glen Cove on board the steamer SYLVAN GROVE, on SUNDAY, July 1. The SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock on Sunday, July 1, for College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3½ and New-Rochelle at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at 8th and 34th sts. each way.

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**GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.**—The commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, will leave for the above places July 4; Harrison-st., at 8; Christopher-st., at 8:30; 34th-st., at 9 A. M. A fine brass band of music will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

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**JULY FOURTH.—TO NEW-HAVEN, THE** beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. The views along the entire distance, and around New-Haven Bay by daylight, make the trip unsurpassed.

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**THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER** SEA-BIRD, leaves foot of Chambers-st., SUNDAY, July 1, at 7½ A. M.; MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; returning same day, giving parties opportunity to visit Sandy Hook, Highlands, and Shrewsbury River.

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**FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS** steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

## FIREWORKS.

### GREAT UNION DEPOT.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Largest and finest assortment in New-York.

LYON BROTHERS,

No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

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### TORPEDOES, 5 CENTS PER PACK.

Fire-crackers, 10c. per pack.
Sky-rockets, 4c., 8c., 16c., 25c., 38c., 50c., &c.
Roman-candles, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 16c., &c.
Wheels, 1c., 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 25c., 35c., 50c., &c.
Fireworks of every kind, cheap.
Muslin sets, bunting, flags, lanterns, &c., at the lowest prices at TOWNSEND'S, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

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### FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

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**FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS**, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

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**DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.**—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

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**FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT** of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by SADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

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**PROF. NELSON'S GENERAL PREDICTIONS** for this country and parts of Europe, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY on next Sunday, July 1.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WINTER GARDEN.

POCAHONTAS,

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

EVERY EVENING, the great, popular favorite JOHN BROUGHAM as H. R. H. King Pow-ha-tan, in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled

POCAHONTAS;

OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,

presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.

The young and beautiful Comedienne,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS

MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

The performance will commence with the Comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

GERALD FITZMAURICE ...... JOHN BROUGHAM.

In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled

COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

---

### WALLACK'S.

THIRD WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT, IN IRISH COMEDY.

THIS EVENING will be repeated Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the

COLLEEN BAWN;

OR, THE

BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,

produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:

Mr. DAN BRYANT ........ as ....... Myles Na Coppaleen (with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged) ........ as ........ Danny Mann
Miss Rosa Cooke ........ as ........ Eily O'Connor (with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl Milking her Cow.")

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### NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Coolest place of amusement in the City.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

LAST TWO NIGHTS

of the grand fairy extravaganza of the

SHEEP'S FOOT,

introducing the BUISLAY FAMILY in their startling NIAGARA LEAP, AND THE PERSIAN THRONE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ON MONDAY EVENING

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

and for the first time in the Atlantic States of the wonderful act of equilibrium, called the

SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.

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### MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE

Fulton-st., (opposite City Hall), Brooklyn.

MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY.

THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866,

in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in

ROMEO AND JULIET.

ROMEO ......... MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY.

And in the Evening, at 8, in

RICHARD III.

RICHARD III ....... MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY.

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**EVERYBODY HAS READ MISS BRADDON'S** famous story, AURORA FLOYD. Everybody remembers John Mellish, the jolly matter-of-fact Lancashire gentleman, and Capt. Bulstrode, Aurora and Lucy and Softy, the mongrel, together with a dozen other characters occupying indelible positions in the field of fiction. An original dramatization of this popular story, agreeably reviving its thrilling interest, is in preparation and will shortly be produced at the OLYMPIC THEATRE.

---

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT ............ Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI ........ Director of Amusements

MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

FIRST WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

FIRST WEEK OF SENOR G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS, From Havana, Cuba.

The troupe of this superb Circus is composed of OVER THIRTY MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most

MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world,

trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.

The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.

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OPEN DAILY.

### LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,

On Central Park.

PRICES OF ASCENSION,

FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:

GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.

FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW THE CITY BY GASLIGHT,

GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.

The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

---

**MRS. EMILY JORDAN MAKES HER** reentree, after an absence of two years, in the new version of AURORA FLOYD, at the Olympic Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING next.

## MEDICAL.

### TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

---

**THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S** skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

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**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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**ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL**, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

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**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE** —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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**PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE** exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

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**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

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**THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE** MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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**PRIVATE AND SKIN DISEASES,** scrofula and eruptions, cured in a short time by Dr. FULLER'S new method of treatment. Camp itch cured in from 2 to 3 days. Office No. 23 Chambers-st., corner Centre.

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**DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED** practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

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**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

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**DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—** Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

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**MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION** in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.

MR. C. W. CLARKE,

in the great domestic drama of

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;

OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP.

This beautiful drama is founded upon

AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE,

To be seen at all hours,

THE CAROLINA TWINS,

aged 13 years.

Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the

GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.

MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,

300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,

3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.

CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG.

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,

only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,

THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.

FIVE DWARFS.

A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

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### NEW FRENCH THEATRE,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

SATURDAY, June 30, grand matinee of A NIGHT IN ROME, and last act of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2¼.

MONDAY, July 2, A NIGHT IN ROME, and THE TWO CADIS, both by Julius Eichberg.

Balcony boxes $1 50, Parquette $1, reserved seats in Dress Circle $1, Dress Circle 75c., Children half price.

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### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

J. H. Selwyn ............ Acting Manager

MONDAY EVENING, July 2, 1866,

First presentation of the Drama of

AURORA FLOYD,
AURORA FLOYD,
AURORA FLOYD,
AURORA FLOYD.

Founded on Miss Braddon's famous story.

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### THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,

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PROPRIETORS. ....... JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AFTERNOON AT 4½. EVENING AT 8.

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THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS

POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS

A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME

FOR EACH CONCERT.

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WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant hall.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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### JONES' WOOD—JONES' WOOD—JONES' WOOD.

THE GREAT DE LAVE FAMILY.

SATURDAY, June 30, and TUESDAY, July 3.

THE GREATEST AND NEWEST INVENTION OUT.

Mons. DE LAVE, the renowned tight-rope ascensionist, with his GREAT ARIEL RAILROAD, running an engine at the rate of a mile a minute at the height of 100 feet. Mons. DE LAVE will perform his GREAT ORIGINAL FEAT of walking a wire half an inch in diameter, a feat that has never been attempted by any other ascensionist, the length of wire being 800 feet. Also feats of GYMNASTS, the MEXICAN FLYING TRAPEZE, SALTO DU NIAGARA, TIMBOW ARIEL, &c., &c., performed by the INFANT PRODIGY, WILLIE DELAVE.

In connection with this entertainment there will be a GRAND PROMENADE PIC-NIC; a band of music will be on each platform, and will open at 11 o'clock, and the DeLave family will appear at 3½.

Admission—Gents., 50 cents; ladies 25 cents.

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**GEORGE CLARKE, THE POPULAR** young American actor, makes his first New-York appearance in two seasons, as Capt. Bulstrode in AURORA FLOYD, at the Olympic Theatre on MONDAY EVENING next.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D.** MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

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**A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO HAVE** a few pupils at her own residence, to teach them French, German, Music and English branches; could board two little girls; best references given; liberal price expected. Apply at 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick house in garden, next to a church.

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**INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING** and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

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**CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST.,** first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

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**THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF** MUSIC, No. 152 (new number 244) East 13th-st. The Summer vacation will be from July 1 to Sept. 3. JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

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**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH** and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

## TEACHERS.

**TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS** should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

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**A PROFESSOR OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION** wishes to have an engagement for the Summer as tutor, either in the City or country; if in the City could visit at home; best references. Address P. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

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**A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER** of music, French and English, desires a reengagement in school; references exchanged. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

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We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

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**3 P. M. CLOSING MOVEMENT.—THE COMMITTEE** appointed to wait on the merchants of Broadway and Canal-st. report that they have agreed to close their stores at 3 P. M. on Saturdays during July and August. The public are therefore respectfully requested to make all their purchases previous to that hour. W. JOHNSON, Jr., Secretary.

---

**ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—** Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

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**165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT** and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers, prescribes medicines for all diseases.

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FOURTH WEEK

OF THE

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE RAVELS,

YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS.

A MAGNIFICENT BILL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1866, will be presented, FOR THE LAST TIME, the great fairy pantomime, entitled

THE RED GNOME.

THE FAMOUS WARRIOR ........ GABRIEL RAVEL

THE RED GNOME BY YOUNG AMERICA.

Likewise a very successful grand ballet, entitled

THE VIVANDIERE.

In which FRANCOIS RAVEL, the principal dancers and full corps will appear.

The performance will commence with

THE CHILD-WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA,

on the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,

executing three back somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.

The MARTINETTIS in their much admired Roman Exercises, entitled THE GLADIATORS. Change of performance every evening.

On MONDAY, with every attention to Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, the Grand Fairy Trick Pantomime of

THE GOLDEN EGG.

The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its

THOROUGH VENTILATION,

have won for it the reputation of being the

SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

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Sole Lessee and Manageress ............ Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ............ J. H. Selwyn

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT

OF THE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

who will appear by special request

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 30,

AS

GERTRUDE,

in the excellent vaudeville by J. R. Planche, entitled

THE LOAN OF A LOVER,

in which character her first appearance was made in America; and will also, on this occasion, appear in her celebrated impersonation of

JENNY LIND,

introducing her great imitations of well-known

OPERATIC ARTISTS,

supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.

The performances will commence with

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

MRS. JOHN WOOD

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

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**MISTRESS SAUNDERS THE FAMOUS** California tragedienne, makes her first appearance on the Atlantic slopes—after an absence of several years—as Mrs. Powell in AURORA FLOYD, at the Olympic Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING next.

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### FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager ........ G. L. FOX

Miss FANNY HERRING,

THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.

CAMILLE.

FELON'S DREAM;

OR, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.

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### GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30,

BENEFIT OF

MR. GEO. CHRISTY.

MATINEE 2 O'CLOCK.

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### PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.

CENTRAL PARK.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS THIS DAY AND EVENING.

CONCERT at 2 P. M. by HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED BAND.

HARRY LESLIE, the "HERO OF NIAGARA," and the most daring performer in the world, will appear in his WONDERFUL FEATS at 4 P. M. To close with EXHIBITION OF FIREWORKS. Admission only 25c.

N. B.—Look out for future advertisements, and the BALLOON PICTORIAL.

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MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY,

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### FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK.

8th-av. and 110th-st. Entrance for carriages, 110th-st.

THIS SATURDAY, June 30, 1866,

GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT,

to begin at 4 o'clock P. M., under the direction of

MR. CARL BERGMANN.

ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

Refreshments of the greatest variety, and of choice quality.

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LAST DAYS OF

FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT,

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**FRANK LAWLOR, THE POPULAR** young California star, will make his first appearance in New-York in several years, at the Olympic Theatre, as JOHN MELLISH in AURORA FLOYD, on MONDAY EVENING next.

## MUSICAL.

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PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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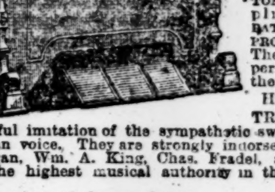

These popular instruments excel all others in QUICKNESS OF ACTION, ROUNDNESS, PURITY and VOLUME OF TONE, accomplished by PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. The crowning perfection is the VOX HUMANA TREMOLO, a wonderful imitation of the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice. They are strongly indorsed by Geo. W. Morgan, Wm. A. King, Chas. Fradel, and many others—the highest musical authority in the United States.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

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STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

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Office at Firth's Music-store, No. 563 Broadway.

MUSICIANS FURNISHED FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, FESTIVALS, &c.

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**THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS**—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each. M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.

They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.

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**UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,** No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

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**BARGAINS.—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INVITED** to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

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**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.** Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

# SUMMER RESORTS.

## Lakes Willoughby and Memphremagog.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

There are many who would like to find a Lake George, without a Saratoga attached—who long for scenery without hops, and silks, and crinoline. In the fashionable Lakes, too, the fish are dying out—like their co-Aborigines, the Indians, who cannot bear the tread of civilization. So, the genuine tourist and angler is forced to go further, and look for more unhackneyed regions, where the ball-room and the French *cuisine* have not usurped the bank and slope, and the spear and drag-net, unsportsmanlike, have not depopulated the waters. Lakes Willoughby and Memphremagog answer this free desire. They are among the most beautiful accessible to the tourist, and are by no means as well known as they ought to be.

Memphremagog, the larger, thirty miles long from south to north, lies on the northern border of Vermont, about three-fourths in Canada. It is reached by the Connecticut Valley Railroads from Springfield, whence the tourist, arrived from the New-Haven steamer of the afternoon before, starts in the best of humors, from a Massassoit bed and breakfast, at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The way there is enchantment itself, through academic Northampton, and classic Deerfield and Greenfield, the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, to Bellows Falls, and those finely sited Vermont towns, Windsor, Norwich, Bradford and St. Johnsbury—a perfect procession of rural delights—to Newport, at the head or southern extremity of Memphremagog. Here is a good hotel, on a large scale, which the merely fashionable traveler will do well to make headquarters. But the lover of nature, throwing himself into the sufficient bosom of the *Mountain Maid*—a little steamer, irreverently called thereabouts "The Old Maid," by reason of her antiquity—will go on to the "Mountain House," or to LEVI BIGELOW'S, at Georgeville. Both these places are in Her Majesty's dominions, and we must not forget to have a few dollars in gold and silver for disbursement—which we can bring with us at a less rate of premium than they will cost here. The fishing is all north of the middle of the lake, and consists mainly of lake trout, called by the dwellers *Longe*, which seems to be an abbreviation of *Muscalongs*, and if so, is a fixed blunder—the latter being a different fish, of the pike kind. They are taken numerously, and weigh as high as twenty pounds. Perhaps the best place to go for both scenery and fishing is BIGELOW'S, at Georgeville. The beds are sweet and good, the fare plain and well cooked and served, and the people gentle and polite. One can get board, and the control of a professional fisherman and boat, for about sixteen or eighteen dollars a week. The scenery of the lake at this point is in no respect inferior to that of Lake George, and the primitive manners, and simple, inoffensive dignity of the people, is full of freshness. They are very loyal, but are impressed with awe at the mighty shadow of Yankee land, of which they always speak as "the States," and with more respect than of Great Britain, which distance—defying poetry—somewhat disenchants.

The place of all others, however, is Lake Willoughby. This body of water, only 6 or 8 miles in length, lies in Westmore, Vermont, about 20 miles south of Memphremagog, and may be pronounced, probably without danger of contradiction, the finest piece of lake scenery in New-England. In some long-gone plutonic period, a granite mountain was split, with a rift of a thousand feet or more, and by the band that clove it, drawn apart, like a V, until the upper edges were separated by a gap of about a half a mile. In this great V the lake lies, being there of a depth as yet unascertained, though soundings have been taken of more than six hundred feet. Judging from the conformation of the precipices, it is probable that the depth of water is not far from eight or nine hundred feet. Toward the north, the lake spreads sunnily between more indulgent banks, and finds its outlet at the foot, almost in grassy fields. This, however, is beyond the sight of the beholder at the head, who looks through the great rift, and sees, indeed, in the distance, ranges of hills, and Owl Mountain, conical and blue, rising from the midst of Memphremagog, twenty-eight miles north; but cannot tell what atmospheric influence it is that melts his present awe into enchantment as his eye tries to follow the lake out of sight beyond the shadows at his feet.

The water is of unparalleled coldness and purity—exceeding even Lake George—and the fish taken from it are of a firmness and sweetness that the writer, who is no novice in these matters, has never met with elsewhere. The lake trout—still miscalled *Longe*—are finer than those of Memphremagog, and bring a higher price. The hotel here is a Yankee institution. Mr. BEMIS, the pioneer of the place, keeps it, and it is served entirely by his own family. Those who know what a New-England housekeeper and her Yankee girls can do, need no further hint as to the creature comforts of such a house as this. Those cheery, strong, sweet-voiced, dear Yankee girls! How the heart of him who for years has dwelt away from the mountains that reared him, and fought his way in cities or prairie, warms and bounds when he finds himself among you again, and receives, just as if it were thirty years ago, and all the toil and suffering between but a dream—receives again, I say, your familiar and graceful ministrations. Let me be served by my country-women once a year at least. The hands that can touch the wheel and the piano with equal grace, and the voices that can counsel as wisely as they can sing sweetly, have the very poetry of ministration in them. Who can resist the cates they tender and commend? Not I. If it were the Eden we read of, and the broiled trout and luscious cakes were the forbidden fruit itself, there were many a fall-of-man reënacted, and, as the Hibernian said, "Small blame to ye."

There are fine trout brooks near Lake Willoughby, also smaller trout and pickerel ponds. The air of the region is full of health, the water is soft and cold, the roads are fine, and all the appliances for relaxation and invigoration abound. There are few immediate neighbors, and in the tavern, while there is no display, substantial comfort, and even luxury, is provided on every hand. The writer has earned the privilege of praise by paying his bills, however inadequate mere money is to compensate for health and pleasure gained; and he warmly commends this region, and especially the two lakes, Willoughby and Memphremagog, to those who cannot find just what they want at the watering places. It is mournful to the writer to think, however, that what he says out of philanthropic zeal will tend to make these (comparatively) unfrequented lakes like all the rest—overrun with pleasure seekers.

NO DEAD HEAD.

## The Moffat Mansion—Mr. Stephens and Fenianism Generally—Note from Mr. John Rafferty.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I notice in your report of the Fenian mass meeting at Jones' Wood that "Mr. STEPHENS then referred to the Moffat Mansion business, stating that he had not been able to get hold of the documents controlling that property for the term for which it had been leased; these, he stated, were in the hands of Mr. RAFFERTY. [Groans and hisses.] The action of the Committee was also stated by him as unsatisfactory, the Committee whose duty it was to wind up the affairs of the Mansion business. He (STEPHENS) wished this to be clearly known that he had not control of the property, nor has he been satisfied with the action of the Committee." Mr. Editor, for the sake of truth and fair play I will say a few words on the above. The lease above-mentioned was originally held in the name of B. DORAN KILLIAN, as Trustee of the Fenian Brotherhood. He (Mr. KILLIAN,) assigned the lease to JOHN RAFFERTY, PATRICK DAILY and JOHN J. DOFF, acting in behalf of others, (the F. B.,) Mr. STEPHENS never made a demand for the transfer of lease, nor any other person acting on his behalf, nor on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood. So much for the truth of his first assertion in reference to me. Again he states "he is not satisfied with the action of the Committee." In what particular instance has the Committee offended Mr. STEPHENS? Did he not state before and to the delegates of all the circles, on the first Sunday he met them, (when he read the resolutions passed by the Washington Circle complimentary to himself,) that he was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Committee? Again, on the evening previous to his departure from New-York, after the Committee's report was finally accepted, did he not compliment the Committee for their action? Again, did not the representatives of the Brotherhood of Manhattan then assembled thank the Committee?

Mr. Editor, I would never trouble the public or yourself with any of these remarks were it not that foul aspersions have been thrown out against the characters of worthy men, by men wielding a little brief authority in Irish affairs. The Committee who seemed to have displeased Mr. STEPHENS, spent one month, day and night, in the examination of the Moffatt Mansion affairs, examining financial accounts, hearing charges and countercharges, disposing of furniture, (by the written order of Mr. STEPHENS; the District Circles having by vote of their officers almost unanimously voted everything to the custody of Mr. STEPHENS, in the hands of the Committee,) arranging the Jones' Wood affair, which netted Mr. STEPHENS over $3,000; the Cooper Union lecture and other matters, which placed in the hands of Mr. STEPHENS nearly $6,000—the work of the Committee with which he (Mr. STEPHENS) is dissatisfied. Mr. Editor, in a few days a general statement of the affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood will be laid before the public, as far as the Investigating Committee is concerned, in which will be seen how much money Mr. STEPHENS has received from the Brotherhood, (we have not his vouchers for the disbursement of the same,) how much the Moffatt Mansion affairs, organizing purposes, &c., cost. Mr. Editor, in regard to myself I will not be egotistical; I will not *read* or write *the praises of my friends*, to excite or kindle a flame of friendship which is evidently dying out. I have done nothing for Ireland's liberty yet; I am an humble man, the son of an exile from Ireland; I would like to see Ireland free; I would work for her, fight for her, die for her if opportunity offered; I hate hypocrisy; I detest the man who, under the garb of patriotism, widens the breach of disunion, and stays the arm of outraged justice; I am for Irish liberty heart, soul and body, and will always support the men who carry the colors of Ireland and of freedom with honor and fidelity, be they upon the soil of Canada, Australia, Jamaica, England or Ireland, and while they fight against the enemies of Irish liberty. I am eight years in the Brotherhood in America, during which time I have *endeavored* to do my duty. I am prepared to do it now. I want to see the poor men in the dungeons of the Saxon liberated speedily. I want to see JAMES STEPHENS and the I. R. B. do their duty. I want the Fenian Brotherhood to do its duty. I want to see unity and not disunion in the ranks of Irishmen. I want to see a spirit of manly independence in the breast of every Irishman, and not craven servility—a spirit to tell every man who aspires to leadership, you must obey the people who have elevated you, and not dictate a line of policy foreign to their views as intelligent freemen.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

JOHN RAFFERTY,
Chairman of Investigating Committee,
Manhattan District.

## Limited Liability.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You were good enough to publish a note from me last month, in which I endeavored to show that the principle of limited liability had nothing whatever to do with the disastrous failures in London, and that in such cases as that of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. it would probably be found that the rottenness existed in the firm before its conversion into a limited company, that process serving to speedily bring to light the real state of the concern. The first report by the official liquidators confirms this view, the "debt from old firm" showing a depreciation of over £700,000.

The last steamer brings notice that the drafts of many American houses upon the Agra and Masterman's Bank will be met by Messrs. SIMMONDS, HUNT & Co. The failure of this bank is of far more general importance than of almost any of those lately suspended. Until the concentrated attack upon it by the bears last month, its shares, which for many years have stood at about 45 to 50 for 25 paid, were rarely or never touched for speculative purposes, the investments being permanent, made for the sake of supposed sure income. Its bills were a favorite remittance from Japan, China and India. Its constituency, "people living on their income," was, however, of the very class to become frightened at the depreciation of their property by the enormous operations of the bear interest in it, and of course aided the operators by throwing *bona fide* shares upon the market. We shall have no official report upon the bank for some time, and in its absence, turning to the bank's statement in the *Gazette* of May last, we find, as resources, the paid-up capital, reserve fund, cash in hand, and Government securities figure for £4,100,000. Adding the unpaid capital, now liable to be called up, they had £5,600,000 of what may be called secure assets. The £19,000,000 liabilities, as far as the creditors of the bank as distinguished from shareholders are concerned, resolve themselves into the debt of the bank to bill-holders and depositors, say £17,000,000, against which it holds securities £16,400,000. The deficiency of £600,000 is made a surplus of £5,000,000 by the assets noted above. The result depends entirely upon the value of the £16,400,000 in securities, no doubt represented largely by Indian cotton advanced upon at much above present values, but a depreciation of one-third upon the whole amount would be required to absorb the apparent surplus and return the creditors less than 20s. in the pound. The last quotation of shares was 24s.@21s. discount, in other words £1@£4 for the share entailing a liability of £25 to be called. This looks as though purchasers believed the liabilities could be met without calling up the unpaid capital, and that creditors should not make any important sacrifice in realizing their claims.

H.

## Union College.

The programme for Commencement Week at Union College, 1866, is as follows:

On Sunday, July 22, at 8 P. M., Baccalaureate Address by President HICKOK, in the Presbyterian Church. At 7:30 P. M. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of New-York, will address the Theological Society in the First Dutch Church.

On Monday, 23d, at 4 P. M., ——, of Class of 1863, will deliver the Master's Oration, in the First Dutch Church. At 7:30 P. M. Rt. Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D.D., of Providence, R. I., will address the literary societies in the First Dutch Church.

On Tuesday, 24th, at 9 A. M., the business meeting of the Alumni Association will be holden at No. 4. At 11 A. M., Rev. ABRAHAM N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Brooklyn, of the Class of 1845, will address the Alumni in the First Dutch Church. At 1 P. M., the Alumni Association will hold their annual reunion in the College Chapel. At 2 P. M., the Phi Beta Kappa Society will hold their annual meeting at No. 4. At 4:30 P. M., Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, LL.D., of New-York, will pronounce a eulogy on Dr. NOTT, in the First Dutch Church. At 7:30 P. M., there will be prize-speaking by the Sophomore and Junior Classes in the First Dutch Church.

On Wednesday, 25th, at 10 A. M., the Commencement exercises will be held in the First Dutch Church.

# COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

## The Senior Department of the Twelfth-Street School—The Graduates—The Programme—Essays, Singing, an Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Committee in charge of the Commencement Exercises attendant upon the graduation of a class of young ladies from the Twelfth-street school, Messrs. EDWARD SCHELL, WM. M. ALLEN and JOSIAH LANE little knew of the excellencies of the entertainment to which they invited their friends and fellow citizens yesterday afternoon. At two o'clock the Senior Class robed in spotless white took their seats on the front benches in the upper room, while their fellow students ranged in line, fully occupied the seats beyond extending to the hall, and the privileged visitors found room upon the platform and upon conveniently arranged settees at either side of the desk and around the walls of the spacious room. The ceiling was beautifully draped with graceful festoons of green, while bouquets of choicest flowers arranged by the cunning hand of skillful artists made a vast partierr of the piano top and tables, filling the air with fragrance delicious and seasonable. A more beautiful sight is rarely presented than was this—nature's loveliest handiwork, animate and inanimate, combining their charms, and disposed by the accustomed skill of art so as best to display them all.

Of the school in Twelfth-street it has often been our duty and privilege to speak in most favorable terms. Its teachers and scholars compare as their best friends desire with those of any sister institution in the land. Its graduates are known the City through as ladies versed in all that thoroughly forms the education and accomplishments of American women in this advanced era of universal education.

The class which was graduated yesterday is the eighth band of girls whose attainments and general merits justified the Board of Education in granting them the City diploma, certifying to their completion of the prescribed course. There were in all thirty ladies, whose examination we are informed was severe and scrutinizing, whose record was "max" from beginning to end. Their names are

Ella Louise Adamson,
Ella O. Bourne,
Emma R. Bertholf,
Julia Behm,
Fanny Butler,
Agnes M. Bowden,
Ella Cornell,
Sarah Carpenter,
Carrie Davis,
Carrie W. Fitz,
Amelia M. Fowler,
Helen M. Fanning,
Nathalie C. Julien,
Kate Kissam,
Cordelia Kilmer,
Cornelia Louderback,
Lina Lindeman,
Fanny E. Miller,
Sarah Post,
Ella Price,
Rebecca Pullman,
Louisa Qua,
Kittie Rudd,
Ella Rice,
Miriam M. Rose,
Mary F. Seymour,
Sarah Roemer,
Lucy Varian,
Sue Van Riper,
Maria M. Williams.

THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

was as follows:

Chant.
Prayer.
Anthem.
Salutatory—Miss QUA.
Chorus—"Where art thou Beam of Light?"
Essay—"Neutrality"—Miss BOURNE.
Chorus.
French Composition—"La Nature"—Miss BUTLER.
Solo—Miss HOYT.
The Pilgrims of '66—Miss SEYMOUR.
Instrumental duet, from "William Tell"—Miss QUA and Mr. BRISTOW.
A Prophecy—Miss RUDD.
Address to the A. A. Club—Miss BEHM.
Chorus, by the Graduates—"Paradise and the Peri"—SCHUMANN.
Valedictory—Miss FITZ.
Address and presentation of diplomas—Mr. KIDDLE.
Solo—"In Questo Semplice"—Miss WALKER.
Address to the Graduates—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Chorus—"Angels ever bright and fair."
Graduates' Song.

After the chant, Rev. Dr. JOHN STANFORD HOLME, formerly of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, now a pastor in this City, made a very appropriate and feeling petition in behalf of the school generally and the graduating class particularly, after which the exercises proceeded as indicated on the programme. The compositions, essays, or whatever, were admirably conceived, carefully expressed, and distinctly read. The Salutatory by Miss QUA, the Prophecy by Miss RUDD, the address to the A. A. Club, by Miss BEHM, and especially the Valedictory by Miss FITZ, were efforts of which many a better known woman of letters might be proud—the sentiments were of course correct, and the expression of them eminently entertaining and notably pleasing. Miss HOYT and Miss WALKER were the soloists (vocal) of the entertainment, their contributions being well selected and well rendered. Miss WALKER has a voice of remarkable power, rich and full, well controlled and indicative of sentiment. Mr. GEO. W. BRISTOW, the composer and artist, is credited with the *eclat* attached to the successful training and developement of this and other beautiful organs there, among which the sweet voice of Miss HOYT is preëminent. The address of Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE, which preceded the presentation of the diplomas, was learned, and quite deserved the remark made by the particular friend of the public schools, Mr. GERARD—a remark by the way which he made quite audibly and earnestly at the conclusion of every performance, "very interesting, truly pleasing."

But the great feature of the exercises was the address by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who on this made his first appearance before a school as orator, spokesman or spectator. He began (for we have no room for the brilliant address *verbatim*) by asserting his pride in his country—a pride not based on its length or breath, or wealth or power, but on its people, their virtue and intelligence. Pursuing this theme, he claimed that no people could long be virtuous and intelligent that neglected the broadest and most complete education of its women. His ideas of what should constitute a woman's education were given with emphasis, and in tones of eloquence and beauty rarely excelled in his most inspired moments, rousing a degree of interest in the minds of his fair audience, such as ordinary spokesmen never know. Declaiming vigorously against the down-keep of woman, he urged them to take care of the cosmetic disposition, averring that if a woman knew, first, how always to be good-natured, and, second, how to continually act in kindness toward others, she could never grow homely, or be aught but beautiful, while on the other hand no narrow-minded, selfish, jealous woman could long continue beautiful or handsome. He urged his young friends to a continuance of study, not doubting at all that he was addressing a row of thirty beautifully bound cyclopedias, he nevertheless ventured to suggest that they would still find much to learn along the way of life. No man, he contended, thought the more of his wife because she was a fool, and none lived who would not be prouder of his wife if she could be to him a helpmeet in all matters of life-knowledge, labor and interest. Mr. BEECHER kept his audience in a kaleidescopic phase of smiles and tears from opening to close, and ended by a peroration as touching as it was eloquent, exhorting the graduates to pursue the course they had so well begun, and dehorting them from any surrender of principle or honor.

The "Graduate Song," a jolly, serious, rollicking, sombre queerity of medley and melody closed the exercises, after which Mr. BEECHER dismissed the audience with a benediction, and all adjourned to a lower room to partake of a bountiful collation spread by the Committee, under the supervision of the cultured Principal, Miss LYDIA F. WADLEIGH.

## Girls' Grammar School, No. 33.

A few weeks since the graduating class of this school, (which is situated in the Twentieth Ward, Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue,) was examined by City Superintendent of Schools, SAMUEL S. RANDALL, Esq., when sixteen pupils presented themselves for final certificates, and the result was as follows:

The standard of scholarship being fixed at 100, seven of the sixteen came fully up to the maximum, the lowest of the remaining nine was ninety-five, the average of the whole being ninety-eight and one-half per cent. This is said to be as high an average as was ever attained by any graduating class in the Department of Public Instruction in the City of New-York. This result is universally conceded by the friends of the school to be due in great measure to the admirable fitness of the very excellent Principal of the school, Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, and to the ability and untiring faithfulness and devotion of Miss ELIZA WOODS, the Vice-Principal, who has had this class in her special keeping for the last two years. These ladies have reason to be proud of the result of their faithfulness in the record given above.

On Thursday evening the handsome chapel of the building was suffocatingly filled by parents of the pupils and friends of the school, to witness the graduating exercises. A long, interesting and varied programme was presented for their entertainment, whose promise on the whole was excellently fulfilled. And while we have no space to particularize, it would perhaps be unjust to omit one or two features deserving mention. A composition, "Novels," by Miss AGNES HIGGINS, gave evidence of thoughtfulness and observation, and was written in choice English. "Life," by Miss MARY WOODS, was well conceived and most excellently delivered. The exercises were interspersed by good music, declamations, &c. JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., delivered a short but very happy and effective address to the Class; and when the affair closed the large audience felt that they had spent a delightfully pleasant evening.

The following are the names of the pupils of the graduating class, each of whom receives a "Class A" certificate, entitling them to teach in the public schools of the City of New-York:

Mary E. Forsyth,
Helen Harrison M'Gown,
Mary E. Nesbitt,
Lucretia C. Stone,
Sarah A. Scott,
Mary E. Woods,
Louisa C. Webster,
Annie P. Chicester,
Emma G. Freeland,
Alvaretta E. Merrill,
Elizabeth C. Forster,
Theresa J. Smith,
Cornelia J. Bell,
Agnes L. Higgins,
Amelia Fraser,
Grace Ferguson.

## Union Theological Seminary.

The examinations at the Seminary began on the 25th and finished on the 27th. On the evening of the 27th the Senior Class met in the basement dining-hall, where, in glittering array, was set out a plain but refreshing collation of ice-cream, strawberries, lemonade and cake. The Faculty were invited in, and brief speeches were made, in which the most hearty good fellowship was unmistakably manifested. After which a social conversation took place and *cartes de visite* mutually exchanged. Some merriment was occasioned by suggesting that the album of the class for preservation should have the back of each picture left vacant for the future "draconissa," the Church, from St. PATRICK down, having never forbidden her priests to marry; for, it may be remembered, St. PATRICK was both the son and the grandson of two priests respectively.

The essay was delivered by Rev. D. H. BUEL, and was a masterly exposition of the fact that the Church's mission, now more than ever, is *work*, not talk. Proving every point as he proceeded, by reference to the teaching of Scripture and the Fathers, he showed that we are brothers to all men, especially to them of the household of faith. That as St. Cyprian says, as the dew and rain fall on all, so should our charity imitate the love of our great common Benefactor. The Deacons should minister to the sick and poor. The Dioceses be divided so that the Bishops might have a personal care of all the churches and all the individuals in them, as well. Brotherhoods should be rationally organized or a primitive, not Roman, principles, and sisterhoods consecrated; but neither to *vow* perpetual or any other celibacy. He showed how rich and poor met together in the ancient ages; and said that that institution, like all other apostolic, being founded upon a just appreciation of our common humanity, is as fitting now as it ever was. Let these sacred feasts be inaugurated in every parish, and then we should realize "the communion of the saints" as seldom practically before: the church would be a live church, and grow from above and below. In conclusion he exhorted a liberal and loving exhibition toward our Southern brethren, one in Christ, and a hearty coöperation in every effort to ameliorate the condition of the slave.

On the morning of the 28th the procession formed upon the walk under the trees of Chelsea-square, in the usual collegiate order, and marched to St. Peter's, near by, where the front seats were reserved for the graduating class, twenty-four in number. The confession of sins was uttered as with one heart and one soul; and the Absolution seemed like a benediction wafted from Christ himself. The Psalter for the day, by a no means unusual concurrence, was precisely appropriate to the full expression of the feelings and experience of the young men assembled.

The chanting and singing were of the true Congregational type, and correspondently impressive. "Old men and maidens, young men and children," all joined together in a volume of sweet sounds that must have passed the golden gates of Heaven. Especially did we note the selection:

"O, let us to His courts repair,
And bow with adoration there;
Down on our knees, devoutly all,
Before the Lord, our Maker, fall.

"For this our God, our Shepherd He,
His flock and pasture-sheep are we.
O, then, ye faithful flock, to-day,
His warning hear, His voice obey."

And, in fine, there was a harmony and exquisite attuning of every part of the service, one to the other, that nothing but the wisdom of the ages is equal to preparing for the worship of the sanctuary.

The hard-working Bishop of Tennessee delivered the sermon. He set forth, first: The duties and responsibilities of the ministry; through much weakness and oftentimes persecution, which should be undertaken at the peril of a sacrifice of all secular pursuits and ambitions; without the fear of man, in perfect independence, and yet without arrogancy, since the priesthood are now Christ's militant stewards and representatives. Vain-glory must be eschewed; and the poor are the Christian's best jewels. Over all must be cast the mantle of a generous charity—a charity whose brotherly love is real; which rejoices in the successes of every fellow, for the Lord and the Church's sake, at the conversion of every soul, however humble, however exalted. The ministry must live, in view of eternal life and eternal death; as having to give an awful account, not only of their own individual words and deeds, but of the spirits of hundreds or thousands left to their care till the Master come. They must make a living sacrifice of everything, body and soul; trying every hour's experience by the shadow of the cross; in love, they must toil, suffer and overthrow temptation; so in love will they triumph at the last. The Holy Spirit must ever be with them. And so will they ever lean upon the arm of the Jehovah Saviour, saying in every time of doubt or agony, "Lord, dost thou approve?"

The venerable presiding Bishop (properly Patriarch) of our American Church then consecrated, assisted by the Bishop of New-York and other clergy, when about seventy-five of the priesthood, the students and congregation joined in eating the real but spiritual body and blood of our blessed Redeemer. Upon which in a brief and touching address Bishop HOPKINS delivered a diploma to each of the graduates. The offertory followed, in behalf Sewanee Mission, in Tennessee, the students and clergy liberally contributing.

The people were dismissed with the Episcopal benediction, deeply impressed and greatly edified by the solemn services and goodly words of this auspicious commencement, whose young men will yet be heard of as able students and hard-working parish ministers.

The *Alumni* prize in Greek for 1866 was awarded to R. C. Hall, B. M., and in Ecclesiastical History to Thomas M. Thorpe, son of Col. T. B. Thorpe, of Louisiana. On Friday morning the Holy Communion was celebrated in the Seminary Chapel, at the same time with Nashotah (Wisconsin) Theological Seminary and St. Augustine's, England. And at 10 o'clock the Bishop held the canonical and final examinations in the parlor of Dr. Seabury, a divine well known South as well as North, and Professor of Biblical Exegesis.

Including the above, the graduates are as follows: Walton W. Battershall, Col. Clarence Buel, distinguished during the war; M. Brewer, E. Dollaway, George F. Ferguson, of Brooklyn; George C. Griswold, of Connecticut; T. B. Harris, son of the well-known author of *Insects Injurious to Vegetation*; Mr. Jones, W. T. Leacock, son of Rev. Dr. Leacock, of New-Orleans; Royal Marshall, Thomas B. Newby, of New-York City; Charles T. Ogden, N. French Putnam, of New-Hampshire; Nelson S. Rulison, Henry Yates Satterlee, son of the banker; Wm. J. Seabury, son of Dr. Samuel Seabury, long Professor of Biblical Exegesis in the General Theological Seminary; D. L. Schwartz, of Pennsylvania; R. B. Van Kleeck, son of Dr. Van Kleeck; Mr. Wilson, Granville C. Waller, son of Rev. Dr. Waller, President of Shelby College, Kentucky.

# METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

## Licenses Granted—Trials of Offenders—The Injunctions—Police Court Report.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise, yesterday afternoon, Commissioner ACTON presented fifty-five approved applications for license, and the Board ordered licenses granted, making the total 6,389.

### TRIALS FOR VIOLATION.

Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, was called to trial for selling liquor in violation of the terms of his license on Sunday, the 10th instant. It appears that Mr. JOHN MERRICK, long a personal friend of Mr. GALLAGHER, went to his store on the morning of the 10th, and after repeated raps at the rear door, obtained admission. He informed Mr. GALLAGHER that a woman was sick, and required a little whisky; but Mr. GALLAGHER declined to sell. At length, however, Mr. MERRICK obtained a quart-bottle of whisky, which was seized by the Police at the moment of his opening the door. Sergt. WRIGHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, testified that, having heard that Mr. GALLAGHER'S place was open and in full blast, he sent patrolmen down; they found the doors closed, but heard voices inside; they sought to enter, but did not know the pass-word, and could not gain admission; so they waited, and when Mr. MERRICK opened the door they seized his bottle and in triumph bore it and him to the Station-house. Mr. GALLAGHER having appeared before the Board without counsel, Judge BOSWORTH kindly volunteered to defend in the case, and reminded the Board that the accused admitted Mr. MERRICK, a warm friend, after repeated solicitation; that he declined to supply liquors until told that a woman was sick and needed a stimulant, and that to his mind it was clear that Mr. GALLAGHER did not intend to violate the law when he supplied the liquor which the Police had seized. The bottle, well filled, was exhibited in the Board-room and passed round the tables, and after testing the execrable compound, the Board voted to revoke Mr. GALLAGHER'S license, Judge BOSWORTH alone voting in the negative. The yeas and nays having been called, Drs. PARKER and STONE closely cross-questioned Mr. GALLAGHER, and an appeal from Judge BOSWORTH effected a reconsideration and a vote to postpone the Board's decision for further consideration. Mr. GALLAGHER took his bottle of liquor and departed a happier man.

Mr. VICTOR SEAMAN, of No. 32 Monroe-street, was required to justify for selling beer to ANDREW NOONAN, a youth of about 20 years of age, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Mr. SEAMAN said: "I have for years closed my place on Sundays; this boy I once put under arrest for alleged theft; he swore that he would break my license; being friendly with my barkeeper, he induced him to take him into the store through a rear entrance; I knew nothing of the proceeding until the morning of the 18th." Dr. STONE questioned the boy and the frank reply was: "I don't drink beer; I drank on this occasion solely to break Mr. GALLAGHER'S license." On motion of Commissioner MANIERRE the complaint was dismissed.

### THE INJUNCTIONS.

Judge BOSWORTH read the substance of Judge CARDOZO'S recent decision in the case of HOLT against the Board of Excise, and moved that inasmuch as there would be no term of the Court of Common Pleas before October next, President SCHULTZ address a communication to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, requesting them to arrange a session in July, at which an appeal from Judge CARDOZO'S decision may be heard. The Board instructed its President to write the proposed communication.

At the hour of adjournment, last evening, one hundred and ninety injunctions had been received by the various police Captains in this City. Curiously enough, neither Capt. WARLOW nor Capt. STEERS, of the First and Twenty-seventh Precincts, comprising the First Ward, nor Capt. BENNET, of Harlem; Capt. HUTCHINGS, of Yorkville, or Capt. PORTER, of Manhattanville had been made the recipient of a solitary injunction.

In the slums of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards the lawyers have driven a thriving business in the procurement of injunction papers, and it is rumored that some of the papers are forgeries.

Mr. JOSEPH A. COZENA, of the northwest corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, having neither injunction nor license, sold liquor on the 20th inst., and was arrested by Patrolman CROWLEY, under orders from Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT. He has now brought suit for $500 damages against Officer CROWLEY and Capt. SPEIGHT, and the hearing is set down for July 5, in the Marine Court.

### THE ARRESTS.

In the Jefferson Market Court, Justice DODGE held the following-named persons to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law: MARTIN F. REINBALL, of No. 15 West Houston-street; MICHAEL MCNALLY, of No. 158 East Twenty-second-street; and ADOLPH HILLON, of No. 94 Prince-street.

Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, required the following-named persons to find bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer similar charges: JOHN WALZ, No. 327 Broome-street; FRED. B. LAING, No. 37 Delancey-street; CHAS. PAUL, No. 11 Essex-street; MORGAN BURKE, No. 4 First-street; ANSON MILHOUSE, No. 60 First-avenue; HENRIETTA DEMING, No. 58 Christie-street; JOHN WELSH, No. 97 Market-street; THEODORE FELDSTEIN, No. 33 Bowery; JOHN EVANS, No. 243 Cherry-street.

In the Tombs Court, ADOLPH BRUNE, of No. 429 Greenwich-street; ERNEST NIEMAIER, of No. 45 Whitehall-street; and FREDERICK ROSE, of No. 8 Pearl-street, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and required to find bail in the sum of $100 each.

## Expected Expose of Crime.

During the May Term of the Court of General Sessions, NETTIE BROWN and LIZZIE ROBERTS were arraigned on an indictment charging them with grand larceny, having on the 21st of April gone into the store of ENSIGN O. BEALE, No. 321 Broadway, and stolen one piece of plaid silk of the value of $80. They were permitted to plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. It is asserted that the sum of $1,400 was spent in the effort to get these two criminals clear, and it was with the express understanding that they should receive a light sentence that they pleaded guilty in any degree. Accordingly they were sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days each. This was regarded by the person whose goods had been stolen, and by the police of the Fifth Precinct, as very unsatisfactory; the more especially in view of the fact that both of the prisoners are reputed to be incorrigible thieves. It was this last fact, in connection with the circumstance of their affiliation with a gang of well-known thieves, and the fear that in a weak moment they might reveal some details which would prove fatal to the gang, which made it important that, if possible, they should be got off altogether, or, at most, leniently sentenced. Capt. PETTY, understanding the policy of the gang with which these women coöperated, pressed District-Attorney HALL in relation to another charge against the same prisoners—that of stealing a piece of silk and trimmings, of the value of $167 50, from CLARENCE N. CURTIS, No. 167 Church-street, on the 21st of April, the same date of the other theft already referred to. Before their 30 days' imprisonment expired, Mr. HALL had them arraigned on the second indictment at the June term of the same Court, when they pleaded "not guilty," and were tried on a charge of grand larceny, the jury finding them guilty of the same. They now threaten that if, after having had so much money spent on their former case, they get "a long time" sentence, they will reveal a story of crime which shall involve not only lawyers and thieves, but also some of the detective police.

The sentence for criminals convicted by jury of grand larceny is, in the case of old thieves, never less than five years in the State Prison. The two women who were remanded for sentence, are to be brought up on Monday, before Recorder HACKETT to receive sentence, and an effort is to be made to so represent the case as to induce the Recorder to suspend sentence and discharge the prisoners. Whether such expert thieves should be let loose to prey upon society is a question which the Court will probably deem it dutiful to consider in its proper light.

## The Latest Cholera Reports.

On Wednesday, after having overloaded his stomach with lobster claws and oysters, TIMOTHY CHEESEMAN, of No. 91 Lewis-street, was prostrated, as was reported, by cholera. In the evening he summoned a physician, and remedial agents were employed, but without avail, and at 11 o'clock on Thursday night the patient expired. Sanitary Inspector MACLAY disinfected the house and neighborhood. Mr. CHEESEMAN was a cartman, aged 45 years.

WM. BRADSHAW died in the basement of No. 952 Broadway, yesterday at noon, after having been sick only twenty hours. Investigation proved that Mr. BRADSHAW died under a violent diarrhoea.

The reports from Quarantine confirm the statement that there is no cholera on the hospital ship. Dr. BISSELL'S latest return says:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, June 28, 1866.

*Cyrus Curtiss, President Quarantine Commission:*

The report from the hospital to-day is similar to that of yesterday. No admissions or deaths on board.

Capt. O'ROURKE, the Superintendent, is putting the hospital in perfect order for the reception and treatment of persons sick of yellow fever.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF A NEW-YORK FAMILY.—The old Knickerbocker families of Manhattan Island, through their generations still here, could boast with honest pride of their industry and their purity. There are some families of more recent standing which will hardly be able to leave to posterity such unsullied reputations. The recent murder in the Eighth Ward of KATE SMITH by JERRY O'BRIEN, suggests the propriety of a brief family notice, only going back one generation to PATRICK O'BRIEN, the father of JERRY. In or about the year 1844 there lived in Washington-street a man named PATRICK O'BRIEN, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. This man left, to lament his loss and profit by his example, a family of four sons, viz.: TOM, MATTY, JERRY and PAT. TOM is now doing the State some service, for the second time, at Sing Sing, having been sent there under a conviction of grand larceny for stealing two barrels of sugar. His term of imprisonment is five years. MATTY was shot dead while engaged in the act of robbing the till of a grocery-story in Houston-street, near Varick; and JERRY is the genteel person who, with an immense knife, killed KATE SMITH, the courtezan, about a week ago. When the Fenians made their advance upon Canada JERRY O'BRIEN was one of the hangers on at the rear, who went thither "sympathizingly" to pillage whenever opportunity might offer by the way. He now occupies a cell in the Tombs, not far from the one he occupied about ten months ago. The foregoing constitutes one of the sad chapters of life in the Metropolis; and, unfortunately, is by no means isolated.

FATAL SUN-STROKE CASES.—Inquests were held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner GAMBLE, in the following cases of *coup de soleil*: GEORGE HOFFMAN, aged 35 years, a native of Germany, butcher, and residing in Stanton-street; found by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police on Wednesday, at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway. An unknown man, who was found on the corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue by the Seventeenth Precinct Police; apparently a laborer about 35 years of age and of medium height. FRANCIS DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland and 30 years of age; deceased was brought into the Union Market Police Station in an insensible condition. Verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered in each case.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Yesterday afternoon the members of Vigilant Engine Company No. 3, of Philadelphia, now on a visit to this City, were presented with a very elegant silk flag by Mr. WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, of No. 186 Fulton-street. At 3:30 P. M. the Company, numbering about 40 men, arrived from Jersey City and marched down Fulton-street, preceded by a fine band of music. Mr. HENRY WILSON, Ex-President of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, made the presentation speech, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. CHAS. W. RIDGWAY.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Lowell; Gen. G. F. Shepley, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Commander J. M. Miller, U. S. Navy; Hon. F. L. Latham, New-York State; Hon. F. W. Whittemore, Springfield, and Hon. J. H. Beveradge, Illinois, are at the Metropolitan. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Gen. E. B. Tyler, Baltimore; J. P. Sanger, U. S. Army; B. F. Perkins, U. S. Army; Hon. W. N. Strong, Albany; Gov. Randell, Washington; T. Donaldson, Baltimore, and Gen. Bennem, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

THE BROAD-STREET ARSON CASE.—The examination of Mr. AUGUSTUS MORRO, of No. 14 Broad-street, on a charge of arson, was concluded yesterday before Justice HOGAN. Some further evidence on the part of the defence was offered, when counsel for the accused, WM. F. HOWE, moved for his discharge, on the ground of insufficient evidence to convict his client. The Justice took the papers in the case, and signified his intention of rendering a decision on the 9th of July.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We publish elsewhere an announcement from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, of a new method of paying life and endowment assurance policies, by which the heirs of the insured secure an annual income, and are thus protected from the consequences of unfortunate speculation, prodigal expenditure, &c. The high-standing of the Mutual Life among our insurance companies, will secure attention for the new plan.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers who leave New-York to-day for Europe is Mr. W. W. MURPHY, our efficient and popular Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He returns to his Consulate after a three months' leave of absence, on the Hamburg steamer *Germania*.

# BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LAGER-BEER INTEREST IN BROOKLYN.—The second meeting of the Lager-Beer Association of Brooklyn was held at the Brooklyn Garden yesterday afternoon. Mr. HENRY BOEDEN presided and Mr. HARRY SCHLIEHTING was appointed Secretary. The counsel for the Association, Mr. HENRY A. MEYENBURG, reported that he had brought an action against the Excise Commissioners, including JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent, and JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector of Police, besides numerous others, before Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, of the Superior Court of New-York, to grant an injunction on the ground that the law was unconstitutional and that lager-beer was not intoxicating; that it was not prohibited by the recent law, and did not come under its provisions; and that, therefore, they had a right to sell lager on Sundays and after midnight. The injunction was granted. The title of the case is HENRY SCHLIEHTING, of No. 32 Dean-street, Brooklyn, against JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others. There was considerable discussion, (in German,) the sense of which was that they desired to test the law as to lager beer, but were opposed to resisting the present Excise Law. They desired a decision by the proper tribunals as to their rights and privileges, and as they deem lager an exception, or rather classed with root beer, ginger pop, &c., they hope to see the decision of the Court of Appeals on an occasion of a similar sort some years ago, affirmed. Several lager beer dealers, who have obtained injunctions, express their determination to keep open on Sunday. Others will probably follow their example, but not many. A Justice of the Peace, it is anticipated, will be ready to bail those who may be arrested for a violation of the Excise Law.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held on Wednesday night, at No. 9 Court-street, the President, GILBERT L. HAIGHT, in the chair. The usual business having been disposed of, the prizes were awarded to the fortunate winners at the recent regatta of the Club. JAMES FRY, Esq., carried off the first prize, a handsome silver coffee urn, cream pitcher and sugar bowl. The second prize was similar in its character to the first, and was awarded to Commodore WHITING. The third prize was awarded to Mr. HENRY SMEDLEY. Prizes of less value were also distributed to several others. The late President of the Club, Mr. PETER W. OSTRANDER, had presented to him the thanks of the Club, handsomely engrossed and framed, for the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Fourth of July is to be celebrated as usual in this city, by firing salutes in both Districts, morning and noon, and fireworks on Fort Greene and Union Pond in the evening. The bells will also be rung at sunrise.

# NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH OF JULY IN JERSEY CITY.—The Common Council Committee appointed to arrange for celebrating the Fourth of July in Jersey City on and appropriation of $500, announce the programme as follows: A salute of thirty-six guns at sunrise by the Hudson County Artillery, fourth section; bells of churches and public buildings to be rung for fifteen minutes at sunrise, noon and sunset; a general display of national colors requested. In the evening, the balance of the money will be expended for a display of fireworks, to be set off at Hamilton-square. No mention of music.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer O'CONNER arrested a well-dressed young man giving the name of DANIEL CASES, whom he found prowling around the porter-house of Mrs. MURRAY, in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. Upon being taken to the Police Station-house the sum of $380 in money and a bottle of chloroform was found on his person. It having been subsequently ascertained that the Fifth Ward Savings Bank had been burglariously entered, the prisoner was held on suspicion of being implicated.

A SAVINGS BANK BROKEN INTO.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the door of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank, corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, was found standing open by one of the patrolmen. Upon entering, burglars' tools were found strewed on the floor, and an unsuccessful attempt had been made to drill the safe. No funds could have been obtained, as the money is removed from the bank every evening before the bank closes.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—A young man, giving the name of JOHN SMITH, arrested by Officer AMSDEN, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, charged by FRANCIS MOULDS, of No. 64 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, with having made an indecent assault on his daughter, aged 10 years, the evening previous. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail for trial.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

Ob-Knox-ious is the term sometimes applied to the tip-top fixtures of even a Broadway habitue, signifying that the articles were not bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. His hats are indeed miracles of art, and when you are beneath one the climax is capped.

[Advertisement.]

An oration delivered on the "Fourth" is somewhat exhaustive, both to orator and audience. Just then KENT'S East India Coffee can be taken with the happiest results. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Glass letters for store windows and signs; various styles and prices: richly gilded; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting; glass signs, &c. No. 107 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door, is in operation at the office, No. 264 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM AMERICA. | | | |
| City of New-York | June 30 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Lafayette | June 30 | New-York | Havre. |
| The Queen | June 30 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| New-York | June 30 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Germania | June 30 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| City of Boston | June 20 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Ericsson | June 20 | Bremen | New-York. |
| Cuba | June 23 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Saxonia | June 23 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C. | | | |
| Fah Kee | June 30 | Santiago de Cuba. | |
| Gen. Grant | June 30 | New-Orleans. | |
| Mariposa | June 30 | New-Orleans. | |
| Arizona | June 30 | Panama. | |

## Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close to-day at 10:30 A. M.
Mails for New-Orleans close at 2 P. M.; for South America, California and Central America at 10:30 A. M.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western and Southwestern Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 3 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Arrived.

*In bark Wayfarer, from Rio Janeiro*—Linus Spencer, Thomas Herman, W. E. Hamlin, Jr., Bert Osborn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 29 | Sun sets....7 35 | Moon rises...9 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 03 | Gov. Island..9 52 | Hell Gate....11 14

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 29.

## Cleared.

Steamships Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrer, Glasgow, F. MacDonald & Co.; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Royal Standard, (Br.,) Whimsay, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Rapidan, Bailey, St. John, N. B., via Eastport, Livingston, Fox & Co.; C. Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson.

Steamers Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Ships Crusader, Norton, Portland, W. W. Goddard; Ansel, (Br.,) Graham, St. John, N. B., R. Irvin & Co.

Barks Sylla, (Dan.,) Rothe, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Annie Ada, (Br.,) Kelley, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Nereid, (Br.,) Metcalf, Penarth Roads, McCully & Marsh; Astrea, (Russ.,) Swangury, St. John, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hilda & Carin, (Swed.,) Lafgran, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Murchie, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Starlight, Sparrow, Baltimore, Bassett & Nickerson.

Brigs Arichat West, (Br.,) Paon, Pictou, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; George Downs, (Br.,) Lanfare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; John G., (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Ocean Wave, Squires, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster.

Schooners Wm. Gray, Clark, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; S. E. Brown, Plase, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Fleetwood, Gardner, Georgetown, D. C.; Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, Portland, Crowell & Pain; S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Pernambuco, (Braz.,) Boon, Pernambuco, C. Ludman & Co.; Lath Rich, Bonhoff, Charleston, Lunt Bros.; Victory, (Br.,) Clarke, Eleuthera, R. E. Hutchinson; Active, Brockway, Norwich, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Wanata, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloops Eliza Kelsey, Lindsay, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Gratitude, Brush, Stamford; Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

## Arrived.

Steamship Vixen, Lewis, Richmond 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Saxon, Holbrook, from the wreck of schr. Lizzie Lawson, ashore at Chincoteague, with 270 bars to railroad iron to master.

Bark Catalpa, (of San Francisco,) Stevens, Shanghai 120 ds., passed Angier March 22, Cape of Good Hope May 4, with tea, &c., to Edward H. Roberts. May 2, Henry W. Creamer, of Salem, Mass., died. May 31, Peter T. Osborn, of Newburgh, N. Y., died, both passengers.

Bark Wayfarer, (of Liverpool,) Blachford, Rio Janeiro May 12, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Fairy, for New-York. June 21, lat. 28 48, lon. 66 10, saw steamer Cherokee, stg. S S. W.

Bark Emma Maria, (Hamb.,) Stooff, Iquique April 8, with saltpetre to order.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Kirby, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Tripland & Bebian.

Brig Roseway, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Bolman, Guyanica, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to W. Alma. Left no vessels.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Clarissa Ann, (Br.,) Marshman, Halifax 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. Smith, Preston, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Munson, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Lavinah Jane, Ketcham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

BELOW—Bark Amelia, (Hamb.,) from Rio Janeiro.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

## By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 29—Below, ship Free Trade, Drinkwater, from San Francisco.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; ship Free Trade, San Francisco.

## Miscellaneous.

The Prussian brig Annie & Maria, 110 days from Cette for New-York, put into Lunenburg, N. S., 27th inst., in want of provisions.

The brig Abbie C. Titcomb, from Baltimore for Portland, lost sails in a squall on the 28th inst., at the mouth of the Patapsco River. Would return to Baltimore.

The bark Mary Lord, from Santos, in Hampton Roads for orders, collided on the 27th inst., off Cape Henry, with the Baltimore pilot-boat Invincible. The latter was slightly damaged, and put into Norfolk to repair. Damage to the Mary Lord unknown.

## Spoken, &c.

Breeze—brig, from Porto Rico, bound N., no date, lat. 28 24, lon. 69 23.

Ladoga—ship, from San Francisco for New-York, May 18, lat. 31 34 S., lon. 33 14 W.

Ocean Dart—ship, from Montevideo for England, May 18, lat. 50 11 S., lon. 29 44.

## Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., June 28, bark Grasmere, (Br.,) Stockman, New-York. Cld. 28th, bark St. Jago, White, Havana.

Arr. at Havana, June 23, brigs E. Miller, (Br.,) Cromley, New-York; Dawn of Day, Neve, Sierra Morena.

At Rio Janeiro, May 12, bark Traveler, from Pernambuco, wtg.; brig Carmelita, from Baltimore, dischg.

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

NEW STORE,
NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS AND
NEW PRICES.

It is a well-known fact that goods for men's wear are retailed on Broadway 30 per cent. higher than anywhere else. The undersigned, from long experience in the business, as superintendent of one of the largest houses in the trade, has become convinced that a POPULAR and PROFITABLE business can be done on Broadway on the LOW PRICE PLAN, and with this end in view has opened at the large store

499
BROADWAY,
(ST. NICHOLAS BLOCK,)

A large, first class stock of Men's Furnishings, which are offered to the public at prices WONDERFULLY below current Broadway rates.

A. B. HOUGH.

PRICE LIST IN PART:

Lonsdale Shirts, $35 per dozen; Wamsutta Shirts, $40 per dozen; New York Mills Shirts, $42 per dozen; Linen Collars, $2 25 per dozen; Gray's Molded Collars, 30c. per box; other makes of Paper Collars, 20c.; Gauze Under-Shirts, $1 50; Gent's Fancy Bows in wonderful variety, 50c. each, &c., &c. CALL AND SEE.

WET LINEN DRILLS
At LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.
ALSO—WHITE DUCK,
PRINTED LAWNS,
MOSAMBIQUES,
SHIRTINGS, and
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES OF
CLOTHING.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
Junction of 3d and 4th avs.,
NOW OFFER
the balance of their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.
ALL WOOL
BUSINESS SUITS,
$15, $18, $20, $25, AND $30.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and LINEN GARMENTS of all descriptions, at same reduction.

10,000!!!
LINEN DUSTERS,
$2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 00.
FREEMAN & BURR,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
corner FULTON and NASSAU STS., opposite Sun Building.

We are now selling a large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,
at
FREEMAN & BURR'S
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

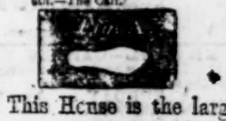
Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

*First.* Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

*Second.* Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

FIREWORKS.

Public and private exhibitions should be selected early to be satisfactorily filled from our best goods. "Name" sufficient guarantee of the goods.

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No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

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ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER,
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
CANNON POWDER, U. S. Govt. Strength, for Salutes.
SMITH AND RAND POWDER COMPANY.
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

W S FOR DWELLINGS,
i h STORES,
n a SKYLIGHTS,
d d &c.,
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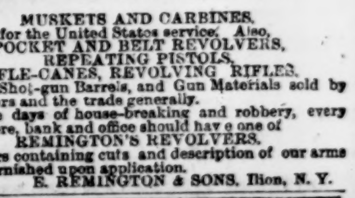
w s
BRAY'S PATENT FIXTURE,
Best in use.

C SATIN DAMASKS,
u BROCATELLES,
r SERRYS,
t REPS,
a SWISS LACE,
i NOTTINGHAM,
n LENO,
s MUSLIN.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Now at No. 447 Broadway, below Grand-st.

MOSQUITO NETS,
WITH PATENT PORTABLE FRAMES,
By G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 447 Broadway.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.



MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

FRENCH
SELF FASTENING
BUTTONS
(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 40c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call on, or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,878. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

HIGGINS

has just issued a new style of ROUND HAT, called the "GLADIATEUR," which is at once the neatest and most becoming shape yet introduced.

*From the New-York Tribune, June 26.*

The GLADIATEUR—we do not refer to the Roman arena, nor yet to the modern P. R., but merely to the new "GLADIATEUR" Hat, which is at present "all the rage" among that portion of our ladies who would dress fashionably, and which can be obtained trimmed and untrimmed, in every variety of braid at HIGGINS', Broadway and 6th-av.

*From the New-York Express, June 25.*

The sensation of the season among the ladies is the "GLADIATEUR" Hat. It is without doubt the prettiest, jauntiest and most popular female head covering that has made its appearance this season. It conforms itself to all styles of faces, and pleases all who wear it.

Mr. HIGGINS is the introducer, and the only genuine article can be obtained at either of his bazaars on Broadway or 6th-av.

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No. 126 6th-av., near 9th-st.

Ladies ordering by mail, to insure correctness should give full particulars as to size, color, style, &c. We dispatch by express with promptness, C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

SPARKLING NATIVE WINES.

100 cases "PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY."
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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 437, June 29, 1866.
36, 41, 51, 80, 72, 50, 22, 34, 37, 7, 38, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 438, June 29, 1866.
14, 25, 7, 60, 35, 39, 65, 18, 43, 5, 38, 57, 75.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 307, June 29, 1866.
17, 62, 73, 68, 60, 8, 2, 12, 59, 61, 72, 26.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 308, June 29, 1866.
44, 49, 60, 14, 1, 61, 15, 38, 73, 28, 76, 37, 56.
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